

THREE ACCOUNTS
O F
The LIFE and EXPLOITS of
GEN. JOHN GLOVER
and his
MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT :



Being a Reprint Edition of THREE WORKS previously published:

Nathan P. Sanborn
*Gen. John Glover and
His Marblehead
Regiment in the
Revolutionary War*

MCMIII

F. A. Gardner
*Glover's Marblehead
Regiment in the War
of the Revolution*

MCMVIII

William P. Upham
*Memoir of General
John Glover, of
Marblehead*

MDCCCLXIII



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Three Accounts

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OF
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G^{EN.} JOHN GLOVER
and his
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James M. Darlack
Editor

Gloucester Bound
Gloucester, Massachusetts

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Three Accounts



From painting in possession of Mrs. Henry E. Waite.

John Glover

GEN. JOHN GLOVER

AND HIS

MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE

MARBLEHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY 14, 1903

BY

NATHAN P. SANBORN

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1903

PREFACE.

In Marblehead for thirty years, and more, after the Revolutionary War, the familiar forms of the veterans of that hard and long continued struggle were seen walking back and forth at the heads of the wharves, on Irving's Hill, or at the street corners, and the story they told of battles fought, of marches and of camp life was as familiar, throughout the town, to old and young, as any household words. But it was so evenly matched with the scenes of every day life, the hazards and storms at sea, of spars carried away and anchors lost and the vessel on beam-ends, of sailing to the Banks and never returning, that the two stories blended into one, and each life as a whole was a life of adventure, toil and danger; and rarely was a careful record made of passing events; so that many a story of real life, more thrilling than that of any fiction, has been forgotten

and lost. When, about two years ago the Bronx Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution of Mount Vernon, N. Y., placed a bronze tablet on "Glover's Rock," many asked: "Where is Glover's Rock? and what does it mean?" and were surprised to learn that it marked the spot where General Glover met the enemy, more than five times his number, and fought one of the most skilful and successful battles of the war. This aroused a long cherished wish of the author to follow General Glover and his regiment through the war of the Revolution. Under that inspiration the following paper was prepared and presented to the Marblehead Historical Society, May 14, 1903.

"Glover's Rock," which in its vicinity has been known by that name since the days of the Revolution, is a great rock or boulder by the side of the road from Pelham to Pell's Point. City Island is off the Point. The city of New York has recently acquired this whole territory of twenty-three hundred acres, in the midst of which is "Glover's Rock," and set it apart as a public park to be known as Pelham Bay Park.

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The road over which the British troops marched and in which Glover met them and fought the battle of Pell's Point is still the highway from Pelham to the Point; and the stone wall, behind which he placed Read, Shepard and Baldwin, remained until a few years ago, when the road was macadamized. The stones were taken, broken and crushed to make the "macadam," and when the street railway was built several cannon balls were dug from the earth near Glover's Rock.

June, 1903.

Gen. John Glover and his Marblehead Regiment in the Revolutionary War.

Charles Glover came from England to Salem in 1630. John Glover, who was born in Salem, and married Mary Guppy of Salem, January 2, 1660, is supposed to be the son of the immigrant Charles.

Jonathan, son of John, was born April, 1677, and married Abigail Henderson, March 31, 1697.

Jonathan, Jr., son of Jonathan, was born December 4, 1702, and married Tabitha Bacon, February 23, 1727.

The children of Jonathan, Jr., were:

Jonathan, born June 13, 1731, married Abigail Burnham of Marblehead, October 10, 1748, and was a hatter by trade.

Samuel, born June 13, 1731, married Mary Andrews of Marblehead, August 20, 1751, and was a goldsmith by trade.

John, born November 5, 1732, married

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first, Hannah Gale, October 30, 1754, second, Mrs. Frances Fosdick, both of Marblehead, and was by trade a shoemaker. (Hannah Gale was born in Marblehead, June, 1733, died November 13, 1778.)

Daniel, was born January, 1734, married Hannah Jillings of Newbury, December 1, 1757, and was a blockmaker by trade.

The following were the eleven children of John and Hannah Glover, all born in Marblehead:

- 1st. John, born March 23, 1756. Married Fanny Lee, one child, Fanny.
- 2d. Hannah, born May 15, 1757. Died in infancy.
- 3d. Daniel, born April 8, 1759. Died in infancy.
- 4th. Hannah, born April 19, 1761. Married Richard Cowell, seven children.
- 5th. Samuel, born December 19, 1762. Married 1st, Martha Bowden, 2d, Betsy Skillins, three children.
- 6th. Jonas, born April 1, 1764. Married Sally Pierce, two children.
- 7th. Tabitha, born December 8, 1765. Married William Brooks of Exeter.

- 8th. Susannah, born March 28, 1767. Married Capt. Nicholas Broughton, five children.
- 9th. Mary, born January 8, 1769. Married December 11, 1788, Robert Hooper, born February 3, 1766, thirteen children.
- 10th. Sarah, born February 10, 1771. Married Samuel Lewis, one child.
- 11th. Jonathan, born May 9, 1773. Died unmarried.

General John Glover with his three brothers, Jonathan, Samuel and Daniel, removed from Salem to Marblehead when young and soon became engaged in the various trades that they had previously learned.

John did not find the shoemaker's bench and the last quite to his taste, while the fish-flakes, the warehouse and the wharf presented stronger attractions, promised larger returns and more nearly met his ambition.

He soon entered the fishing business, and pursued it with tact and energy. His market was largely in France, Spain and the West Indies, and this led him to engage in

other mercantile pursuits. He was sagacious, energetic and successful.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he was forty-three years old, and for the times in which he lived he had accumulated quite a fortune.

Stryker, page 134, says : "Glover owned a number of vessels, and before the war was extensively engaged in the fishing trade. He was an active and good soldier."

Dr. Loring before the Columbian Society, January 8, 1856, said: "He was active, modest and industrious, the friend of Washington, the truest friend of freedom, the hero of Trenton." For many years he had been elected to offices of honor and trust and had served his fellow citizens in many ways.

The military spirit had always been strong in Marblehead. As early as 1758 a full militia regiment of a thousand men was maintained in this town, then the second in the colony of Massachusetts in point of wealth and importance.

When John Glover was elected Colonel of the Marblehead Regiment, he was not a novice in the military service, for he had held

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the following commissions, the originals of which are said to be still in possession of his descendants: "Ensign in the third military foot company in the town of Marblehead, under the command of Richard Reed, Esq.; in the fifth regiment of militia in the County of Essex, whereof Jacob Fowle, Esq., is Colonel," and is dated March 12, 1759, and signed Thomas Pownall, Governor.

His second commission was as "Captain Lieutenant in the military company of foot in Marblehead, under the command of Azor Orne, Esq., in the regiment of militia in the County of Essex, whereof Jacob Fowle, Esq., is Colonel." Dated February 12, 1762, signed by Francis Bernard, Governor.

Third, as "Captain of a military company of foot in the town of Marblehead in the regiment of militia in the County of Essex, whereof John Gallison, Esq., is Colonel." Dated February 8, 1773, signed by Thomas Hutchinson, Governor.

About May 22, 1775, the Marblehead Regiment was transferred from the militia which was in the service of King George, to the continental service, and at that time officered as follows:

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Colonel—John Glover.

Lieutenant-Colonel—John Gerry

Major—Gabriel Johonnot.

Adjutant—William Gibbs.

Captains—William R. Lee, William Curtis, William Bacon, Thomas Grant, Joel Smith, Nicholson Broughton, William Blackler, John Merritt, John Selman, Francis Symonds.

Lieutenants—John Glover, Robert Harris, William Mills, William Bubier, John Bray, John Stacy, Nathaniel Clark, Joshua Prentice, Isaac Collyer, William Russell.

Ensigns—Edward Archbold, Thomas Curtis, Seward Lee, Ebenezer Graves, Joshua Orne, J. Deveraux, Jr., Nathaniel Pearce, Robert Nimblett, Edward Holman, George Ligngrass.

These excepting W. R. Lee, John Glover, Jr., and Edward Archbold were all commissioned by the Provincial Congress, June 23, 1775.

William R. Lee soon after became Major, John Glover, Captain, and Edward Archbold, Adjutant, in the same regiment.

The uniform of the regiment consisted of a

blue round jacket and trousers, trimmed with leather buttons.

February 26, 1775. When Colonel Leslie landed his troops at Homan's Beach and Lovis Cove, the Marblehead regiment, composed as it was of industrious citizens, were scattered from Newtown to Peach's Point, but they were hastily mustered by their colonel, John Glover, and were soon ready for any exigency that might arise.

When Leslie's troops returned from Salem, Glover's Regiment was drawn up in line as they passed to the beach.

From this time on, the daily drill became longer and more exacting. The men who had previously been under the command of Colonel Azor Orne, Colonel Jacob Fowle and Colonel Jeremiah Lee, were now, (having seen the enemy) being drilled by Colonel John Glover, not for a holiday parade but to face a stubborn enemy in an open field; to stand a charge or to execute one; to take a fortification or to defend and hold one. They learned readily, and tenaciously retained what they learned. They had already learned and needed no lessons in the handling of oars and sails.

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June 21, 1775. Colonel John Glover with his regiment was ordered to join the army at Cambridge.

The next day, June 22, Colonel Glover marched his regiment from Marblehead to Cambridge and joined the Continental Army.

July 3, Washington took command and organized the American army.

The first order given was to Colonel Glover to be ready at a moment's notice to support General Folsom of New Hampshire, or, if Colonel Prescott should be attacked, to move to his support.*

In the early autumn, Glover's Regiment was encamped in an enclosed pasture north of the colleges. While in this camp came that half-dramatic scrimmage between the Marblehead fishermen and the Virginia riflemen. It began by their bantering each other about their uniforms, for the fishermen wore reefing jackets and the riflemen were clothed in half Indian costume. From words they proceeded to blows. Washington hearing of the disturbance rushed into the midst of them, taking two riflemen, one in each hand,

*See Appendix F.

holding them out at arm's length, and shaking them, and ordered them to cease wasting their strength on their friends, and reserve it for their enemies. The disturbance was quelled.

September 2, 1775. Captain Nicholson Broughton, a captain in Glover's Regiment was commissioned captain of the armed schooner Hannah by General Washington, the first vessel in the American navy and the first captain's commission issued. September 5, Captain Broughton sailed from Beverly in the Hannah on his first cruise. Two days later he captured his first prize, the ship Unity, loaded with military stores and ammunition, which he carried into Cape Ann.

October 4, Colonel Glover with his regiment was ordered from Cambridge to Beverly (and marched that day,) that he might procure and superintend the fitting out of vessels for the navy.

October 15. Two vessels, the Lynch and the Franklin, were ready to be manned for service.

October 16. Captain Broughton received a commodore's commission and Captain

John Selman and John Manly each a captain's commission and were ordered to the river Saint Lawrence to capture two British transports that were expected with munitions of war for Quebec. They sailed October 21, Captain Broughton in the Lynch and Selman in the Franklin.

It is said that Captains Broughton and Selman each drew his company up into line for inspection. The expedition was to be a perilous one. Neither of the captains wished to take with him a single man who had not in him the timber of which heroes are made. They passed up and down in front of the lines. The lines marched around them like the rim of a wheel around the hub. After a careful inspection, not one man was barred out. Each was both a sailor and a soldier. Captain Broughton mustered seventy men, Captain Selman sixty-five men.

October 21. The little fleet put to sea, to run the gauntlet of the British navy. It was like kingbirds among the vultures. The expedition was a success, but not in the way Washington had hoped. Broughton was three years ahead of the times. Four

days after Broughton had sailed, Congress appointed a committee to devise means for capturing the two British transports.

October 28. The schooner Lee was ready to sail. Captain Manly had shipped his crew largely from Glover's Regiment, and that accounts in part for the daring and successful cruise in Massachusetts Bay, which was only a prelude to what followed. Manly was afterward in command of the frigates Hancock and Hague. He died in Boston, 1793.

November 25. Congress authorized privateering.

November 28. Congress adopted rules for the navy.

December 13. Congress resolved to build thirteen ships for the navy.

December 19. At the approach of British frigates Colonel Glover with his regiment was ordered to Marblehead, and then back again to Beverly to protect that place, which was thought to be in danger.

Previous to December 22, 1775, when the first action was taken by the Continental Congress towards appointing officers for the

navy, Colonel John Glover had charge of the equipment and manning of the armed vessels and cruisers, that did such signal service at that time. He was practically "Secretary of the Navy" under Washington, until Congress took the matter in hand.

January 1, 1776. The old Marblehead Regiment by reorganization was made the Fourteenth Continental Regiment under Colonel John Glover; but the regiment was always better known as Glover's or the Marblehead Regiment.

March 17. Boston was evacuated by the British. Carrington, page 154, says: "The troops embarked in one hundred and twenty crowded transports for Halifax; were wind bound at Nantasket Roads for ten days. General Ward, with five thousand men, entered Boston followed on the 20th by Washington and his whole army.

April 4. Washington left for New York, leaving five regiments in Boston and vicinity.

May 17. Captain Mugford captured the powder ship Hope. Of his crew, twenty were volunteers from Glover's Regiment. Mugford was killed May 19, 1776.

July 20. Colonel Glover and his regiment commenced their march from Beverly to New York. They arrived in New York, August 9, and joined General Sullivan's brigade. There were no public conveyances at that time. When troops moved from one place to another it was on foot and usually with as much baggage as they could carry.

August 16. Captain Fosdick, Adjutant of Glover's Regiment, and Captain Thomas took command of two fireships in the Hudson. Though they did not succeed in burning the two British war vessels, as they sought to do, they caused them to move down the river to their fleet, leaving the Hudson clear.

August 27, 1776. The battle of Long Island, took place. It was an unequal contest. Washington was hard pressed. He was outnumbered two to one. The coming on of night and a storm, brought him temporary relief. The British loss had been five officers killed, twenty-one wounded; fifty-eight non-commissioned officers and men killed, three hundred and sixteen wounded. The American loss according to British returns, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was

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one thousand ninety-seven of whom one hundred and twenty-seven were Long Island militia.

August 28. Glover with his regiment was ordered to join Washington and crossed over to Long Island, arriving before noon, and took post at Wallabout Bay, on the left of the American army.

August 29. After a conference with Colonel Glover, Washington wrote General Heath: "We have many battalions from New Jersey which are coming over this evening to relieve those here. Order every flat bottomed boat and other craft fit for the transportation of troops down to New York as soon as possible."

Quartermaster Hughes was instructed "to impress every kind of craft on either side of New York that could be kept afloat that had oars or sails or could be furnished with them, and have them in East River by dark. Washington then called a council of war and laid before it his plan of retreat. It had rained in torrents and the wind had blown a gale from the northeast, all day long. Heath and Hughes acted promptly so that

crafts of every kind arrived at Brooklyn just before dark. Colonel Glover's Regiment, which had already been detailed to that duty, took possession of the boats to act as seamen. The evacuation of Long Island immediately commenced. The wind and the tide were so violent that even they could not set a single close-reefed sail. Thole-pins were put in place, improvised or otherwise. Silently, with muffled oars, with long pulls and strong pulls, for more than three hours, back and forth they urged their boats. There was haste and speed but no confusion. At midnight, the wind changed to the south, the tide had turned, the water became smooth, sails were set, the boats were loaded to the "gunnels," no moment of time was lost. Everything that could be moved by sail or oar was in motion. The work progressed rapidly. The men and munitions were all safely landed in New York. A thick fog hung over Long Island and the bay while it was clear on the New York side.

The perfect success of the evacuation of Long Island by the Continental Army on the morning of the 30th of August, 1776,

was due to the sailor-soldiers of Glover's Regiment. There was no pulling and hauling for precedence, but the pulling and hauling was all for the main chance, the successful evacuation. Under their skilful management the whole was accomplished in less than thirteen hours. The American army was saved. The ten British frigates and twice as many gunboats and sloops-of-war, that moved up the bay that day, would have made the evacuation impossible, and Washington and his army would have been lost to the Revolution.

September 4, 1776. Colonel Glover was put in command of Clinton's Brigade and William R. Lee was appointed Brigadier Major.

September 13. Colonel Glover superintended the evacuation of New York City, and with his brigade between 9 o'clock in the evening and sunrise the next morning removed five hundred sick to improvised hospitals on the Jersey shore. The tents and light baggage he sent by wagons to Kingsbridge, but the heavy baggage was taken to the wharf and carried up the river

by boat. Here again Glover's Regiment found and performed a special service.

September 14. At 9 o'clock in the evening, after thirty-six hours of hard and continuous labor and the evacuation nearly completed, Colonel Glover received orders to march his brigade to Harlem, eight miles distant and join General McDougall. Before reaching Harlem, he received orders to continue his march to Kingsbridge, seven miles farther on. Arriving there on the morning of the 15th they began to unstrap their knapsacks; while thus engaged, Glover received express orders to return to Harlem and without stopping for rest or refreshments they took up the line of march to return to Harlem. General Howe had moved up East River and landed near Kip's Bay.

The Americans under Washington at the approach of the British were panic stricken, broke ranks and fled. No efforts of Washington could bring them into line or stay their flight. A drawn sword or pistol presented to the head was unavailing. They continued their flight toward Kingsbridge, until they met Glover and his brigade;

their fearless, orderly and soldierly march reassured them. They halted, they fell into the ranks and marched back with him. General Glover brought them all into line on a hill ready to meet the British. Washington would not trust men so recently in panic to face the enemy that day, and ordered them to fall back.

The show of strength made a delay on the part of the British that Putnam improved by removing his thirty-five hundred men from New York City, thus completing the evacuation. He had been left there when Glover was ordered to Harlem.

Glover's Brigade had marched twenty-three miles that day without rest or refreshment after two days and two nights of continuous labor. Glover wrote: "We fell back about three miles towards Dobbs Ferry without food or drink, and camped for the night with nothing but the earth under us and nothing but the heavens over us."

September 28. General Lee ordered his division to move to White Plains by the way of Dobbs Ferry. By his urgent advice New York Island had been evacuated by the

Americans and the troops moved up the river to retard the movements of the British.

October 16. Glover's brigade (in Lee's division) was on the East Chester Road near Pelham to watch the enemy.

PELL'S POINT.

Early in the morning of October 18th, General Glover with his spy-glass went out upon a hill-top near Hutchinson River to scan Long Island Sound and the coast, to know if the enemy was in sight. To his surprise he saw a fleet of British ships off Pell's Point disembarking troops and moving towards the Point. Glover was alone in command of his brigade with no reinforcements or support to fall back upon. Glover, in a letter written soon after this said: "I would have given a thousand worlds to have had some experienced general at hand to tell me what to do. He immediately sent William R. Lee to General Samuel Lee, three miles distant, for orders. But there was no time to be lost. He quickly made his plans and prepared to meet the enemy. Glover's Brigade at this time consisted of

four regiments: the Fourteenth Continental (the Marblehead Regiment of which he was Colonel) one hundred and seventy-nine men fit for duty; Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Joseph Read, two hundred and twenty-six men, (Read was born in Uxbridge, March 6, 1731); Third Regiment, Colonel William Shepard, two hundred and four men, (Shepard was born in Westfield, December 1, 1737. Died, November 16, 1817); Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, two hundred and thirty-four men. (Baldwin, born in Woburn, January 21, 1745. Died, October 20, 1807. He was the propagator of the Baldwin apple.)

General Glover, with his brigade of four Massachusetts regiments, in all, eight hundred and forty-three men, fit for service, met General Howe and his army of over four thousand British regulars at Glover's Rock, Pell's Point. The road leading from Pelham to Pell's Point had, for a fence, on each side, at this place, a heavy stone wall. General Glover, with great skill, placed his men where they would do the best service, taking every advantage offered of position

and defense. He placed Colonel Read on the right of the road, near the great rock, (since known as Glover's Rock,) with the stone wall for breast-works. A little farther back, on the left of the road, he placed Colonel Shepard, and still farther back on the right, Colonel Baldwin, each behind the stone wall. On the hill in the rear, where he had planted his three guns, he posted the Marblehead Regiment. Then Glover with forty men moved down the road to meet the British. After a little skirmish with their advance guard, which was quickly reënforced, he fell slowly back until the enemy were within the range of Read's guns; when he and his men each rose from behind the wall, took aim and poured a terrible raking fire into the ranks of the advancing enemy, from which, after a few rounds, they recoiled and fell back. Being reënforced, the enemy again moved forward but to meet Read's guns as before. Read held them until he had fired four rounds, then it was his turn to retreat and he fell back. The British pushed forward, but only to meet the raking fire from Shepard's Regiment on the

left. Shepard held them for an hour and then retreated. The British thought they then had a free field and moved forward with a quickened step, but were soon brought to a halt by the guns of Baldwin's Regiment on the right that had been reënforced by Read. A severe battle followed, night was coming on, Glover fell slowly back to the hill where his guns were stationed. The British fell back to the road to New Rochelle, went into camp and waited until the 26th instance for reënforcements.

General Carrington, in his account of this battle, page 235, said: "On the 17th instant, the First, Second and Sixth Brigades and the Third Hessian Battalion, with General Howe, were transferred from Flushing to Pell's Point at the mouth of Hutchinson River. When they advanced toward New Rochelle, Colonel Glover with his regiment made so persistent a resistance with a force of seven hundred and fifty men behind a stone wall as to check the advance guard until it was strongly reënforced, and earned for himself honorable mention in orders."

General Glover in a letter to his mother,

written the next day after the battle, said: "Our loss yesterday was seven killed and thirteen wounded, the enemy's loss, as near as I can learn was between two hundred and three hundred. *Abbatt of Pelham, who has made a special study of this battle, and of the English and German records (the Hessians reported to their home government) said: "The British loss at Pell's Point was over eight hundred men; Glover's loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded."

October 19. Glover and his brigade received in General Orders thanks from General Lee; and on the 21st, in General Orders thanks from General Washington, as follows:

MILE SQUARE, October 19, 1776.

General Lee returns his warmest thanks to Colonel Glover and the brigade under his command, not only for their gallant behavior yesterday, but for their prudent, cool, orderly and soldierlike conduct in all respects. He assures these brave men that he shall omit no opportunity of showing his gratitude. All of the wounded to be immediately carried to Volantyne's Hill, at the second liberty pole, where surgeons should repair to dress

*See Appendix A and B.

them; they are afterwards to be forwarded to Fort Washington."

HEADQUARTERS, October 21, 1776.

The hurried situation of the Gen. the two last days having prevented him from paying that attention to Colonel Glover and the officers and soldiers who were with him in the skirmish on Friday last that their merit and good behavior deserved, he flatters himself that his thanks, though delayed will nevertheless be acceptable to them, as they are offered with great sincerity and cordiality; at the same time, he hopes that every other part of the army will do their duty with bravery and zeal whenever called upon, and neither dangers nor difficulties nor hardships will discourage soldiers engaged in the cause of Liberty and while we are contending for all that freemen hold dear and valuable.

October 20, 1776. General Glover impressed fifteen wagons into the service and sent his brigade from Mile Square to East Chester and brought away two hundred barrels of pork and flour from so near the British camp that they could hear music and talking within.

October 23. Glover attacked a party of

Hessians of whom twelve were killed and three taken prisoners.

October 25. Lee's divisions marched from Kingsbridge to White Plains. The baggage and military stores were entrusted to Glover's Brigade. All arrived safely.

October 28. General Glover and his brigade were in the battle of White Plains. When the British moved on him they outnumbered him four to one.

McDougall's Division was posted on Chaterton's Hill to cover the march. The British attacked and pressed him so hard he was obliged to withdraw.

Glover had been posted on a hill nearby, covering the road to Albany and New England. The British then moved on Glover. He had three brass guns, one twenty-four-, one six- and one three-pounder, and three iron twelve-pounders.

The British approached in four columns. Glover reserved his fire until they were in the valley, and then poured into them his well-aimed shot which threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retreat. They withdrew and went into camp.

The British loss was twenty-eight killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded; Glover's loss, none.

Another account: "Glover's Brigade was stationed on a hill near McDougall, the British with twelve thousand men marched to the hill where Glover was awaiting them. Twice Glover repulsed them, then they retreated."

October 29. Glover was then stationed at North Castle with Lee's Division, and there remained until the last of November when Lee's Division, including Glover's Brigade, was ordered to join Washington, who was then retreating across New Jersey.

December 10. Lee's Division under McDougall, (Lee having been captured five days before) consisting of three thousand men, moved to join Washington at the Delaware. They joined him about the 15th instance.

December 25. Washington with his troops and military stores was on the banks of the Delaware; his boats were ready for crossing. But to cross seemed impossible. The river was full to the brink. Great masses of floating ice were constantly rush-

ing by. The case was urgent. Washington called for volunteers to man the boats for crossing, and Glover's Regiment, and they alone, stepped to the front. The boats were put in their charge. Carrington said: "Glover, the man of Marblehead, a hero of the Long Island Retreat, was there." An army of eight thousand men, with the munitions of war were to be placed on the opposite bank of the river. That night Washington and his entire army were ferried safely across. It was effected before daybreak, in the darkness, through snow, sleet and floating ice. *Stryker, page 134, said: "Had not Colonel John Glover's splendid regiment of seafaring men from Marblehead, Mass., lent willing and skilful hand, as he had promised they would, the expedition would no doubt have failed."

December 26. In the Battle of Trenton, Glover's Brigade was with General Sullivan's right wing. His regiment at that time consisted of thirty commissioned officers, one hundred and forty-seven enlisted men, with two hundred and nineteen sick or on extra

*See Appendix C.

duty. *Glover was frequently called upon for men for special service.

January 1, 1777. William R. Lee was commissioned Colonel and returned to Massachusetts to organize the Twenty-First Continental Regiment. Many of the officers and men of this new regiment were from Marblehead.

February 23. Congress appointed Colonel John Glover Brigadier General. He joined Washington at Peekskill and took command of his brigade. On receipt of Washington's letter urging him so to do, on April 26, he accepted the Brigadier's Commission and June 15th took command under Putnam.

June. Generals McDougall, Parsons and Glover were sent from near Kingsbridge to Middlebrook.

June 15. General Glover and his brigade are at Peekskill and camped there until the 21st instance. (His troops "without coats, breeches, stockings or shoes.")

July 27. General Glover with his brigade sailed from Peekskill to Saratoga.

August 3. They marched to Stillwater.

*See Appendix D.

August 19. The army retreated to Van Schaick's Island. General Gates then took command of the army, including Glover's Brigade, and moved up the river to Bemis Heights.

The following extract from a letter written at this time to Jonathan Glover and Azor Orne will help us to know Glover as a man as well as a soldier:

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, September 5, 1777.

DEAR SIRS:— Our troops are healthy and in good spirits, but poorly shod and clothed and many without blankets. The Honorable Brigadier General Palmer and Doctor Taylor are witnesses of this, as they have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

I should have been happy to see more of my friends with them, particularly Messrs. Glover, Orne and Gerry, who, (if I mistake not,) gave me some encouragement when I left them, but being engaged in the Public Service has prevented. I have too much charity to suppose private interest, or the fear of a little fatigue has kept them back. When matters look gloomy it has a fine effect, (it gives a spring and animates our spirits,) to have our friends to look at, and consult with; at the same time they would have an

opportunity of seeing for themselves as well as seeing the pleasure we enjoy in camp life; but more of this the next Tuesday night's club, at a meeting when all of the members are present, a good fire, pipes, tobacco, wine and good punch—that's the place to talk matters over, not in this house made of hemp, (I have quitted my log house mentioned in my last) the walls and roof of which are so thin they need no windows, nor do they obstruct the rays of light, or the rain passing through in the least.

I acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Glover's letter from Wells the only one received since I left Peekskill, notwithstanding a weekly Post comes from Boston to this place. The Phæton therein mentioned I beg he would make use of as freely as if it was his own; at present, don't incline to sell it, but should he not see me again, my desire is that he may have it, paying the value to my wife, for her and the children's support.

My compliments to your good ladies and families, and my old friends, the Tuesday's club, including Reverend Messrs. Whitwell and Story, one of whom I expected and should have been happy to have had as a Chaplain to my brigade, for want of which must do my own preaching. They possibly can do more good at home. I'm sure they will not be so much exposed and will live better.

Adieu, my Dear Sir, and believe me to be
sincerely your friend and most Obe'd Servt.

JOHN GLOVER.

To Messrs. Jonathan Glover and Azor
Orne, Esqrs.

September 19, 1777. General Glover's
Brigade was in the left wing of the army
when a severe battle took place, under the
immediate command of General Gates, the
Americans holding their ground against the
British under Burgoyne when night closed
the fierce struggle.

September 29, 1777. Glover wrote: "I
ordered one hundred men from my brigade
to take off a pickett of about sixty of the
enemy, who were posted about half a mile
from me, at the same time ordered a covering
party of two hundred to support them.
This being the first enterprise of this kind,
and as it was proposed by me, I was very
anxious for its success. I therefore went
myself. . . . When I made the proper
disposition for the attack, they went on like
so many tigers, bidding defiance to musket
balls and bayonets. Drove the enemy, killed
three, and wounded a great number more,

took one prisoner, eight packs, eight blankets, two guns, one sword and many other articles of plunder without any loss on our side."

October 7. Another general engagement took place. A part of Glover's brigade was held in reserve, but the Marblehead Regiment was under Arnold, and in the thickest of the fight. The camp was attacked and captured. It was one of the hardest fought battles of the war. General Glover had three horses shot from under him during the engagement. Burgoyne was compelled to retreat towards Fort Edward.

October 11, 1777. General Gates ordered an attack on Burgoyne's works, while, (as he had been led by rumors to believe) he was weakened by the absence of a part of his army. Burgoyne knowing of this mistake, prepared to make the most of it. At daybreak the troops began to move. Nixon had already crossed the Creek, Glover close behind, had entered the water, when he saw a British soldier, who claimed to be a deserter. Glover arrested and examined him. On questioning him in regard to Burgoyne's army, his answers were not satisfactory.

Glover told him, "If you are found attempting to deceive me, you shall be hung in half an hour, but if you speak nothing but the truth you shall have good usage." Then he said Burgoyne's full force was with him, well entrenched and in good position. Glover, though the junior officer to Nixon, sent off to him to re-cross the creek; and at the same time sent his aid-de-camp on horseback with the deserter behind him to General Gates, who examined the soldier and immediately countermanded his orders of attack, and began to make his plans to prevent the escape of Burgoyne. By Glover's timely discovery of the true condition of the enemy, the American army was saved from disaster, and the enemy caught in a trap.

October 13, 1777. Burgoyne, with five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three men, surrendered — a bloodless victory ! Glover,* with his brigade, was appointed to escort the prisoners of war to Boston.

November 7. Burgoyne's army under Glover's escort arrived in Cambridge. Colonel William R. Lee, with his new regiment,

*See Appendix E.

was ordered to form a part of the guard.

November 9. Hamilton writes from New Jersey: "Glover and Patterson are on their way down."

December. General Glover was president and Colonel William R. Lee a member of the court martial for the trial of Colonel Henley at Cambridge.

January to May, 1778. Glover's Regiment was at Valley Forge and suffered all of the hardships of that camp.

May 7. Came the welcome news of the French alliance. A grand jubilee was held at Valley Forge.

June 28. General Glover again joined the army, having finished the business assigned him by General Gates, and was placed in command of Fort Arnold near West Point. The Marblehead Regiment, with others, was sent under Lafayette to Providence to reinforce General Sullivan. General Glover joined his brigade while on their way. On his arrival, General Sullivan sent Glover to recruit two hundred sailors for fifteen days' service.

August 10. Glover having secured in

Boston, Salem and Marblehead, the two hundred sailors, returned to Providence. Colonel William R. Lee, having resigned, relinquished his command to attend to private affairs that demanded attention.

August 14. Sullivan moved to Quaker Hill near Newport. Though disappointed in the French fleet that had promised their support, and, instead, had sailed away, he prepared to move on the city, then occupied by the British.

August 15. Glover's Brigade was on the left of the line under Bigelow, and Glover was on Sullivan's staff.

August 20. The time of enlistment of many men having expired, they were urged by Sullivan to continue their service a few days longer. Many left, but the Marblehead and Salem men remained.

Glover, with the other generals, remonstrated against the action of the French.

August 28, 1778. The American forces removed from Quaker Hill to Bitt's Hill and were there attacked by the British. In the advance skirmishing, the American left was reënforced by Glover's Brigade. The fight

was severe. The loss was considerable on each side. The British were repulsed.

August 29. A retreat was determined upon by a council of war. "The experience and good judgment of General Glover was conspicuous on this occasion, as on the retreat from Long Island in 1776." "At Quaker Hill, *General Glover had distinguished himself by a valiant defense."

As night came on, Glover's Regiment took command of the flat-boats, and before daylight the next morning, had safely ferried across the Narragansett to the main land, the entire army, Sullivan, Greene and Lafayette, their divisions and munitions of war. Not a man or an article was left behind.

On the morning of the 30th, one hundred sail of British vessels appeared in sight, bringing General Clinton's army to the rescue of the garrison.

February, 1779. Glover was granted a furlough and returned to Marblehead.

June 20. Glover, with his brigade, marched from Providence to join the main army, then in the Hudson valley.

*Carrington, Page 455.

July 23. Glover was ordered to Ridgefield to watch and communicate the movements of the enemy.

November 25. Glover was at "Camp Peeks Kill" with his brigade in the field; "eight hundred men without shoes or stockings." The whole army, except Glover's and Nixon's Brigades, had gone into winter camp, but "they were enjoying the sweets of a winter campaign."

Summer, 1780. Glover and his brigade were at West Point.

September 29. Glover was a member of the court that sentenced Major André.

October 2. When Major André was executed, Glover was officer of the day.

Winter, 1780-1. Glover and his brigade were at West Point, and was left with other troops to protect the Hudson Highlands, when Washington and the main army went to Virginia.

October 19, 1781. Lord Cornwallis surrendered. Great rejoicing.

We cannot fully appreciate or understand the feeling of the men and women of America on the receipt of the news of the surrender of

Cornwallis. The feeling of anxiety and suspense, long continued, had been strained to the utmost. Strong men cried like children for joy, and wives and mothers walked about dazed, because the strain of suspense was ended. A single instance will serve to illustrate it:

On the Sunday after October 19, 1781, in the southern part of this state, a congregation had gathered in the village church for public worship. The good old parson was in the midst of his sermon when the sound of a galloping horse was heard rapidly approaching the meeting-house. The tithing-man started for the door to investigate its meaning. As he reached the door, a horse, all flecked with foam, was drawn in before him, and the tall, lithe horseman brushed by him and walked hurriedly up the aisle, and up the pulpit stairs. After a short conference with the minister, he turned, walked rapidly out again, leaped into his saddle and galloped away.

The minister, through the open window, watched him till he disappeared and the sound of his horse's hoofs had died away in

the distance. The good man then turned to his audience, composed of women, old men and children, and said: "My friends, this courier brings the grand, the glorious tidings that Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th instant, surrendered to General Washington and the Continentals. Now, if we were not in the Lord's house, on the Lord's day, I would call for three rousing cheers for Washington and the Continental army. But we are in the Lord's house, and it is the Lord's day." He hesitated a moment. His patriotism began to boil, and raising himself to his full height, he said: "Brethren and sisters, though we are in the Lord's house and on the Lord's day, what would be the harm in just going through the motions?" He grasped his manuscript, raised it above his head, and three times waved it in the air. His congregation was already on its feet, and three times a wave of white handkerchiefs and red bandannas rolled across the meeting-house. And then all was quiet. They expected the minister to go on with his sermon. But he could not. He did not know where he left off, and said, "Now let us sing, 'Praise God

from whom all blessings flow.'” When that was sung, he pronounced the benediction. There were many who could not leave their seats; they sat and cried for joy.

The British were in possession of New York City, and Washington, as he always had done, saw the importance of holding the Hudson valley, and carefully guarded every strategic point, from Harlem to Lake Champlain. Glover and his brigade were still in the Highlands near West Point.

November 12, 1781. Glover was in command of a foraging expedition, and with his brigade, received the thanks of General Heath.

Spring of 1782. Glover was ordered to Massachusetts to take charge of mustering and forwarding recruits.

July, 1782. General Glover reluctantly retired from the army on account of failing health and was placed on half-pay by Congress. Congress would gladly have been just, if not generous, to all of the patriot army, but the poverty of the treasury prevented.

Glover had put himself and his fortune

into the Revolution. His vitality was nearly exhausted. His fortune was absorbed. At the close of the war, he returned to his home broken in health but uncomplaining. He partitioned off a corner of his sitting-room for a workshop, and cobbled shoes for a livelihood.

Five children were still dependent upon him. His oldest son had been a captain in his regiment, and, though young, had proved himself worthy of the trust. His youngest son was nine years old. Glover's wife had died November 13, 1778, while his brigade was in Rhode Island, after the battle of Newport.

He was elected Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1788 and in 1789; a Selectman in 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791 and 1792.

January 30, 1797. General John Glover died in Marblehead, and was buried in the Old Burial Ground, aged 64 years, 2 months, 25 days.

APPENDIX.

The two following letters from American Archives,
Fifth Series, Volume II.

A

Mile Square, October 22, 1776.

You no doubt heard the enemy landed all their army on Frog's Point, the 11th instant, leaving only twelve hundred men in York, and there remained until the 18th, which was Friday. I arose early in the morning and went on the hill with my glass, and discovered a number of ships in the Sound, under way; in a short time saw the boats, upwards of two hundred sail, all manned and formed in four grand divisions. I immediately sent off Major Lee express to General Lee, who was about three miles distant, and without waiting his orders, turned out the brigade I have the honor to command, and very luckily for us I did, as it turned out afterwards, the enemy having stole a march one and a half miles on us. I marched down to oppose their landing, with about seven hundred and fifty men, and three field pieces, but had not gone more than half the distance, before I met their advance guard, about thirty men; upon which I detached a captain's guard of forty men to meet them, while I could dispose of the main body to advantage. This plan succeeded very well as you will hereafter see. The enemy had the advantage of us, being posted on an eminence which commanded the ground we had to march over. However, I did the best I could, and disposed of my little party to the best of my judgment; Colonel Reed's on the left of the road; Colonel Shepard's in the rear, and to the right of him,

Colonel Baldwin's in the rear and on the right of Shepards, my own regiment, commanded by Captain Courtis. (Col. Johonnot being sick and Major Lee being Brigade Major), bringing up the rear with three field-pieces of artillery. Thus disposed of, I rode forward—(oh! the anxiety of mind I was then in for the fate of the day,—the lives of seven hundred and fifty men immediately at hazard, and under God their preservation entirely depended on their being well disposed of; besides this, my country, my honor, my own life, and everything that was dear, appeared at that critical moment to be at stake. I would have given a thousand worlds to have had General Lee, or some other experienced officer present to direct, or at least to approve of what I had done—looking around, but could see none, they all being three miles from me, and the action came on so sudden it was out of their power to be with me) to the advance guard, and ordered them to advance, who did, within fifty yards, and received their fire without the loss of a man; we returned it, and fell four of them, and kept the ground till we exchanged five rounds.

Their body being much larger than mine, and having two men killed and several wounded, which weakened my party, the enemy pushing forward, not more than thirty yards distant, I ordered a retreat, which was masterly well done by the captain who commanded the party.

The enemy gave a shout and advanced, Colonel Reed's laying under cover of a stone wall undiscovered till they came within thirty yards, then rose up and gave them the whole charge; the enemy broke and retreated for the main body to come up. In this situation we remained about an hour and a half, when they appeared about four thousand, with seven pieces of artillery; we kept our post under cover of the stone wall before mentioned, till they came within fifty yards of us; rose up and gave the whole charge of the battalion, they halted, and returned the fire with showers of musketry and cannon balls. We exchanged seven rounds at this post, retreated and formed in the rear of Colonel Shepard and on his left; they then

shouted and pushed on till they came on Shepard, posted behind a fine double stone wall; he rose up and fired by grand divisions, by which he kept up a constant fire, and maintained his post till he exchanged seventeen rounds with them, and caused them to retreat several times, once in particular so far that a soldier of Colonel Shepard's leaped over the wall and took a hat and canteen off of a captain that lay dead on the ground they retreated from. However, their body being so much larger than ours, we were for the preservation of the men forced to retreat, and formed in the rear of Baldwin's Regiment; they then came up to Baldwin's, but the ground being much in their favour, and their heavy train of artillery, we could do but little before we retreated to the bottom of the hill, and had to pass through a run of water, (the bridge I had taken up before) and then marched up a hill the opposite side of the creek, where I left my artillery; the ground being rough and much broken, I was afraid to risk it over. The enemy halted and played away their artillery at us and we at them, till night, without any damage on our side, and but very little on their's. At dark we came off, and marched to Dobb's Ferry, after fighting all day without victuals or drink, laying as a picket all night, the heavens over us, and the earth under us, which was all we had, having left our baggage at the old encampment, we left in the morning. The next morning marched over to Mile Square. I had eight men killed and thirteen wounded, among which was Colonel Shepard, a brave officer.

Sunday, General Lee sent for and informed me there were two hundred barrels of pork and flour at East Chester, if the enemy had not taken it, would be glad if I would think of some way to bring it off. I sent out and pressed fifteen wagons, and at night turned out the whole brigade, and went down so nigh the enemy, we heard their musick and talk very plain and brought off the whole.

Wednesday, sent out a scouting party, principally from my own regiment, who met with a party of Hessians, and attacked them, killed twelve and took three

prisoners. One of the slain was an officer of rank, on horseback; the horse was taken and brought off. We had one man mortally wounded of Colonel Baldwin's regiment.

"Sunday, the enemy struck their tents, and were on a march in two columns, one to the right and the other to the left, towards the North River. General Lee immediately gave orders for his division, which consisted of eight thousand men, to march for North Castle, to take the ground to the eastward and north of them, about fourteen miles distant. We had not marched more than three miles, before we saw the right column advancing in a cross road to cut us off, not more than three-quarters of a mile distant; this being our situation, eight thousand men on the road with their baggage, artillery and one hundred and fifty wagons filled the road for four miles. We then turned off, and marched by Dobb's Ferry road, and got into White Plains about ten o'clock Monday morning, after being out all night. We left General McDougall's brigade posted on a height between the enemy and us, to cover our march. About twelve o'clock they attacked him with a heavy column, supported with twelve pieces of artillery, who pressed him so hard, he was obliged to retreat, having twenty men killed and about forty wounded, and wholly from their artillery.

"I am posted on a mountain, commanding the roads to Albany and New England; the enemy on one opposite, about one mile distant. We expect an attack every moment. I don't care how soon, as I am very certain, with the blessing of God, we shall give them a drubbing. Where you will hear from me next is very uncertain."

B

Extract of a letter from "Fort Lee" dated October 19, 1776.

Yesterday's affair was honourable to us. Three regiments, Glover's, Reed's and Shepard's of Massachusetts, under Colonel Glover who commanded the brigade, were advanced under cover to receive the enemy, marching out towards the country. Colonel

GENERAL JOHN GLOVER.

51

Shepard was well covered under a wall and at thirty or forty yards gave their grenadiers and infantry an unexpected heavy fire, then a second and third, which broke the enemy so much that they ran away as fast as they could in confusion.

They returned with field-pieces and outflanked our party, which occasioned our people to retreat to a short distance, where they rallied well and kept their ground against their cannonade and numbers. Our men behaved with remarkable spirit and coolness, and, I think, are in a good way to do great things.

We lost a few, thirty or forty killed and wounded. Two deserters from the enemy say they lost one thousand, but really I have the best opinions to believe they lost one hundred and fifty or upwards, as our men fired with great coolness at a good distance. They are trying to surround us. It won't be easy; and I am mistaken if they don't meet some severe rubbers.

C

The following is an extract from a speech of General Knox in the Massachusetts Legislature:

Sirs: I wish the members of this body knew the people of Marblehead as well as I do,—I could wish that they had stood on the banks of the Delaware River in 1776 in that bitter night, when the commander in chief had drawn up his little army to cross it, and had seen the powerful current bearing onward the floating masses of ice, which threatened destruction to whosoever should venture upon its bosom. I wish that when this occurrence threatened to defeat the enterprise, they could have heard that distinguished warrior demand 'Who will lead us on?' and seen the men of Marblehead, and Marblehead alone, stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path to unfading glories and honors in the achievements of Trenton. There, sir, went the fishermen of Marblehead, alike at home upon land or water, alike ardent, patriotic and unflinching, whenever they unfurled the flag of the country.

GENERAL JOHN GLOVER.

D

The following letter gives an example of the special service to which the Marblehead regiment was called.

Peekskill, 23d July, 1777.

I this day received orders from his Excellency, General Washington, to reinforce General Schuyler with my brigade. You will therefore please release the party I sent you the other day to man the ships, which consists of 2 sub'n's, 2 serg'ts, 2 corp's and 34 men. Your compliance herewith will much oblige yours, etc.

JOHN GLOVER, B. GEN.

To Gen. Geo. Clinton.

E

ALBANY, 22 October, 1777.

Sir: This will inform your Honour, that I have sent one division of the prisoners, consisting of two thousand four hundred and forty-two British troops by Northampton, the other by the way of Springfield, consisting of two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight foreign troops. I shall come on to-morrow with General Burgoyne and expect to be in Worcester in ten days, where I shall be happy to meet your Honour's orders. I have endeavored to collect provisions to serve them to Worcester; you will please to order on some to meet me at that place. I am with respect,

Your Honour's Most Obed't. Set.,

JOHN GLOVER.

P. S. The number of prisoners, drivers of wagons bat-horsemen and the guards are at least six thousand. I am put to great difficulty to find provisions for them.
To the Hon'ble Jer'h Powell.

F

HEADQUARTERS CAMBRIDGE,

July 3d, 1775.

By his Excellency, General Washington, dated 4 o'clock, P.M., it is ordered that Colonel Glover's Regiment be ready this evening, with all their accoutrements, to march at a minute's warning to support

GENERAL JOHN GLOVER.

53

General Folsom of the New Hampshire forces, in case his lines should be attacked. It is also ordered that Colonel Prescott's Regiment equip themselves to march this evening and take possession of the woods leading to Lechmere's Point, and in case of an attack there, Colonel Glover's Regiment to march immediately to their support.

In the year 1772 the tonage of Marblehead vessels was more than twelve thousand tons. In the year 1780, the tonage was only one thousand and nine.

In 1772 there were one thousand two hundred and three voters in town, in 1780 there were only five hundred and forty-four.

At the close of the war there were in Marblehead four hundred and forty-eight widows and nine hundred and sixty-six fatherless children.

GLOVER'S ROCK.

In this time of historic reminiscence every Marble-header will be glad to recall the heroic deeds that made the nation's birthday a day to celebrate, and especially, if those deeds were done by their own kith and kin. And they have a kindly feeling towards any who join them in honoring those they love to honor.

The Bronx Chapter, Mount Vernon, New York, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Pell's Point, unveiled a fine bronze tablet that they had placed on the face of that great boulder to commemorate the heroic deeds of Glover and his little brigade on that eventful October 18, 1776.

The tablet is three feet six inches long by three feet wide, and bears the following inscription in large clear-cut letters:

GLOVER'S ROCK.

IN MEMORY OF THE 550 PATRIOTS WHO,
LED BY COL. JOHN GLOVER, HELD
GENERAL HOWE'S ARMY IN
CHECK AT THE
BATTLE OF PELL'S POINT,
OCTOBER 18, 1776, THUS AIDING WASHINGTON
IN HIS RETREAT TO WHITE PLAINS
Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.
ERECTED BY BRONX CHAPTER OF MOUNT
VERNON, N. Y., DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OCTOBER 18, 1901.

GENERAL JOHN GLOVER.

55

The local papers, in their report in relation to the unveiling of the tablet, made the following statements:

"The occasion was the climax and crown of a year and a half of preparation and effort on the part of the chapter. Through their efforts and the generosity of friends, the desire of the chapter to mark the spot of this little known, but important battle, has at last been happily fulfilled.

"It is a beautiful site in Pelham Bay Park. The unveiling was in the afternoon, under glowing October skies, and amid a large number of interested people. Opposite the huge boulder, known as Glover's Rock, a grand stand was erected for the chapter and guests of honor.

"The stand was beautifully draped with national colors and surrounded as it was with numerous carriages filled with an interested audience, faced by a chorus of fifty public school children, standing close beside the historic boulder, made a picture long to be remembered.

"The exercises opened with a chorus entitled "America for Freedom," by the school children, followed by prayer of dedication by Rev. O. R. Lovejoy. The Regent then introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Edward Hageman Hall of New York City.

"Mr. Hall's address was an eloquent plea for memorials of the kind just erected by the Bronx Chapter. He urged silent, but impressive effect upon observers, both old and young, of such witnesses of glorious deeds of the past, and pleaded for a reverent and discriminating memory of the annals of our country as one of the best guides to future conduct.

"Mr. Hall was listened to with closest attention and received hearty applause. The chorus then sang "America," after which the Regent, Mrs. Sherman, dedicated the tablet in a short address, glowing with patriotism, and paying a graceful and appreciative tribute to Mr. William Abbatt, the historian, to whom the chapter owes so much.

"At the close of Mrs. Sherman's speech, the tablet was unveiled by Marjorie Sherman and Donald R. Baker.

"Prolonged applause and murmurs of admiration greeted the handsome bronze memorial, which is the work of Paul Cabaret of New York. (Master Donald R. Baker is a descendant of Nathan Forbes, one of Glover's men.) Then the entire audience joined the children in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. F. M. Taylor."

Thus Bronx Chapter commemorates the heroic deeds of John Glover and his brigade, the first resistance offered to British invaders after landing on the mainland of Westchester County, the first tablet erected as a Revolutionary memento in the eastern shore of the county.

Every citizen of Marblehead is grateful to the ladies of Bronx Chapter for this mark of appreciation of the heroic character, noble patriotism and military genius of Glover, so grandly supported by his fearless brigade, and on that account will read "General John Glover and his Marblehead regiment in the Revolutionary War" with a deeper interest, if possible, than they otherwise would.

GLOVER'S

MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

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COLONEL JOHN GLOVER'S MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

BY FRANK A. GARDNER, M. D.

It is eminently proper that this series of articles upon the Massachusetts Regiments in the War of the American Revolution, should begin with an account of the Marblehead or "Marine" Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Glover. Few regiments in the entire Continental Army were in more important engagements, or rendered greater service. It has the added distinction of being one of the first to be organized. On the 10th of January, 1775, a town meeting was held in Marblehead "to make provision to pay persons who may enlist as minute men, and take other suitable steps for perfecting the militia in the arts of war."* A committee was appointed, consisting of Gerry, Orne, Lee and others, and they reported as follows: "Whereas a proportionable part of the Inhabitants of this Town may soon be called forth to assist in defending the Charter and Constitution of the Province as well as the Rights & Liberties of all America; and in Order thereto It is Necessary they should be properly Disciplined and Instructed in the Arts of War. And whereas for this purpose a greater proportion of time must be immediately spent by those who are first To take the field, than by such as shall Succeed & joyn them It is both just and reasonable that they shall be rewarded for their Extra Services."—[Marblehead town records.] Eight hundred pounds was granted, and Capt. James Mugford was appointed paymaster for the "detached Militia or Minute Men," with instructions to pay the money to those only who presented an order endorsed by a committee of the town. The committee consisted of Thomas Gerry, Richard Harris and Joshua Orne. They were instructed to allow compensation as follows: 2 shillings a day to a private, 3 shillings to sergeants, clerks, drummers and fifers, 4 shillings to second lieutenants, 4 shillings, 8 pence, to first lieutenants and six shillings a day to captains. Service of four hours a day was required, but compensation was allowed for only three days in each week.

In February, a vessel came to Marblehead with a chest of arms, which was boarded by young patriots and the arms removed. These were

* "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," by Samuel Roads, Jr., p. 123.

probably used later in equipping the regiment. On the 26th of this month, the British soldiers, under Col. Leslie, landed and marched to Salem. Major John Pedrick hastened ahead of them to Salem and gave the alarm at the door of the North Church, where services were being held. He was soon joined by a party of men from Marblehead. When Leslie's regiment returned to Marblehead, they were met by the Marblehead Regiment and without doubt blood would have been shed if the Salem encounter had been less peaceful.

The boldness of the people of Marblehead at this time is well shown by the following notes found in a list of early events: "May 22nd Drums and Fifes go about town; fishermen enlisting for Continental Army." At the same time the British ship Lively, 20 guns, was at anchor in the harbor. She was replaced a few days later by the sloop of war Merlin, and under date of June 6th we read: "Arrived a schooner from West Indies; Glover's; he went off to meet her; the Merlin sent his barge, to order her to the ship, Glover refused, and so run her into Gerry's wharf; much people collected to see the fray."

The regiment under Colonel Glover turned out on the 30th. of May, 1775, an alarm having been given that the British soldiers were landing at the ferry. It proved however to be a false report. On June 10th., 1775, Col. Glover received orders from the Provincial Committee of Safety "to continue the Regiment under his command at Marblehead, until further orders; and to hold them in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any post where he may be directed." At the same time, a report was made to the Congress by the committee on military affairs, that "Colonel Glover had levied ten companies, making in the whole four hundred and five men, inclusive of officers; and about three-quarters of said number are armed with effective fire-locks, who are willing and chosen to serve in the army under him, all now at Marblehead."

The Committee recommended that four men be commissioned Chief Colonels in the army and "that their field-officers, captains and subalterns be also commissioned as soon as the list of them can be settled." Colonel Glover was the first of the four colonels so named. On the 16th of June, he came before the Congress and was commissioned as commander of the Twenty-first Regiment. The regiment was to remain at Marblehead "until further orders" and therefore missed being at the battle of Bunker Hill. On the 21st. of June, Colonel Glover received orders to march, and on the 22nd. they went to Cambridge and joined the Provincial Army, under General Ward. Lossing tells us that the uniform "consisted of a blue

round jacket and trousers, trimmed with leather buttons; and Colonel Glover was the most finely dressed officer of the army at Cambridge." The drumsticks used when the march was made to Cambridge are preserved in the Essex Institute at Salem.

The following list shows the officers of the regiment upon its arrival at Cambridge, June 22, 1775:

COLONEL, John Glover.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, John Gerry.

MAJOR, Gabriel Johonnot.

ADJUTANT, William Gibbs.

CAPTAINS, William R. Lee, William Courtis, William Bacon, Thomas Grant, Joel Smith, Nicholson Broughton, William Blackler, John Merritt, John Selman and Francis Symonds.

LIEUTENANTS, John Glover, Jr., Robert Harris, William Mills, William Bubier, John Bray, John Stacey, Nathaniel Clark, Joshua Prentice, Isaac Collyer and William Russell.

ENSIGNS, Edward Archbold, Thomas Courtis, Seward Lee, Ebenezer Graves, Joshua Orne, John Devereaux, Jr., Nathaniel Pearce, Robert Nimblett, Edward Holman and George Ligngrass.

The regiment did excellent service at Cambridge, and its officers were honored with many appointments by the general officers.

The fact that the organization contained so many seafaring men made it unique as a military body, and at this period, as well as several times later in its career, this circumstance greatly increased its utility. Colonel Glover early foresaw what might be accomplished on the water and upon suggesting plans to General Washington was authorized by him to hire and fit out vessels for the purpose of capturing, if possible, some of the British supply ships constantly arriving in Boston harbor. They went about this work promptly, as the following note published in the Marblehead Register of April 17th, 1830, will prove. A list is given in this paper of the early events of the Revolution: "August 24th. Company of Volunteers arrive from Cambridge for privateering. They are to go on board Colonel Glover's schr." On the 4th of October, Colonel Glover and Stephen Moylan, one of General Washington's aids and Muster Master General, took charge of this work and the regiment was stationed at Beverly for this purpose during the latter part of 1775 and until July 20, 1776.

The schooner Hannah was hired for two months and Captain Broughton placed in command. He manned her with soldiers from this regiment and sailed from Beverly, Sept. 5, 1775. Two days later, after several adventures

with British ships of war, he captured the British ship, Unity, laden with provisions and munitions of war. Washington recommended a suitable compensation for the captors. In October, he commanded the Lynch, 6 guns, and went on a cruise in company with the Franklin, 4 guns, under Captain Selman. Broughton was made Commodore of the expedition. They sailed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence to endeavor to capture a transport, but did not find her. They captured ten other prizes, however, and took the Governor of St. John's Island and Judge Colbeck, prisoners of war. On their return, they were reprimanded for exceeding their authority, and the prisoners and vessels were sent back, as it was the desire of General Washington to conciliate the people of the northern provinces.

Col. Glover was also the leading agent in fitting out Captain Manley's vessel, and the crew was obtained from his regiment. On the 29th of November, Captain Manley, in the schooner Lee, captured the brig Nancy and sent her in to Gloucester. She was a vessel of 250 tons, bound for Boston with military stores, including, among other things, 2,000 stand of arms, 100,000 flints, 32 tons of lead, a large quantity of ammunition, a thirteen inch mortar and tools, utensils and machines. The Lee flew the pine tree flag and this was the first naval victory in which the British flag was struck to American colors. On Dec. 8, he captured two other vessels and took his prizes into Plymouth harbor. After leaving the harbor, he was chased into Scituate river by the British sloop of war, Falcon, and forced to run his vessel ashore. A desperate fight ensued, in which the British commander is said to have lost half his men, and was obliged to retire. Captain Manley got his vessel off afterwards and she was refitted for sea. He received a naval commission, Oct. 1775, and later commanded the frigates, Hancock and Hague. He died in Boston in 1793, and was buried with honors.

On Jan. 1st, 1776, when the army was reorganized, nearly all of the men of the Twenty-first Regiment re-enlisted for the war and formed the Fourteenth Continental Regiment. The officers of the new regiment were as follows:

COLONEL, John Glover.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, Gabriel Johonnot.

MAJOR, William R. Lee.

1st. Company. Capt. W'm Courtis, Esq.; First Lieut., Edward Archbold; Second Lieut., Thos. Courtis; Ensign, James Foster.

2nd. Company. Captain, Thos. Grant, Esq.; First Lieut., William

Bubier; Second Lieut., Eben'r Graves; Ensign, John Allen.

3d. Company. Captain, John Glover, Esq.; First Lieut., Joshua Orne; Second Lieut., Marston Watson; Ensign, William Hawks.

4th. Company. Captain, Nathaniel Bond, Esq.; First Lieut., Theophilus Munson; Second Lieut., Seward Lee; Ensign, Jeremiah Reed.

5th. Company. Captain, Joseph Swasey, Esq.; First Lieut., Robert Williams; Second Lieut., Thomas Fosdick; Ensign, Robert Wormsted.

6th. Company. Captain, Joseph Lee, Esq.; First Lieut., Nath'l Clark; Second Lieut., Joseph Stacey; Ensign, Samuel Gatchell.

7th. Company. Captain, Moses Brown, Esq.; First Lieut., William Graves; Second Lieut., John Wallis; Ensign, John Clarke.

8th. Company. Captain, Gilbert Warner Speakman, Esq.; First Lieut., Robert Nimblitt; Second Lieut., William Jones; Ensign, John Brown.

July 20th, 1776, Col. Glover's Regiment left Beverly on the march to New York, and arrived there, August 9th. It was assigned to General Sullivan's Brigade. On the 16th. of August, Captains Fosdick and Thomas, in command of two fire boats, endeavored to fire the British ships of war, Phoenix and Rose, which were anchored up the Hudson, near Tarrytown. While they were only partially successful (a tender of one ship being burned), the ships retired down the river to the main fleet.

The regiment was not engaged in the Battle of Long Island, August 27, being stationed at that time on New York Island, but their skill in handling boats enabled its members to perform a service of inestimable value in saving the defeated American army. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, Col. Glover crossed to Long Island with his regiment and took position on the extreme American left, near Wallabout Bay. Later in the day, when Washington decided to evacuate, the Marblehead Regiment was called upon to man the vessels and rafts, which had been brought down through the Harlem from the North river. During the first part of the night, owing to an ebb tide and a strong northeast wind, the men worked with great difficulty, but later, the wind changed to the southwest, enabling them to use the sail boats. Fortunately, about 2 A. M., a heavy fog hung over the Long Island side and they were enabled to transport the whole army with all the field pieces, the best of the heavy ordnance and all the ammunition, provisions, cattle, horses etc. During the whole thirteen hours, the British were so near that the patriots could hear the sounds of their shovels and picks. As the fog lifted in the morning, they could be seen in the abandoned American breastworks, but the last of the patriots were on the river and only one boat, containing three men, was

forced to return. The British gained New York, indeed, but through the efficiency of this "Marine" regiment, they lost the greater prize, the patriot army.

On the 4th of September, Col. Glover was placed in command of Gen. Clinton's brigade, and Major William R. Lee, also of this regiment, was made Brigade Major. When it became evident that the Americans could not hold New York against the British army and fleet, preparations were made for evacuation. Col. Glover's brigade was assigned to the duty of removing the sick and wounded, the arms and military stores. Between 9 o'clock on the night of the 13th. and sunrise on the next day, all the sick, numbering 500, were transferred to the Jersey shore, and on the following day, all the baggage, except that of two regiments, was removed above Kingsbridge. The greater part of the heavy baggage was brought down to the banks of the river and sent across in boats. About nine o'clock on the night of the 14th, while Col. Glover was still engaged with the baggage, an alarm was given and he was ordered to march to Harlem to join Gen. McDougal. They marched next morning to Kingsbridge, and upon their arrival, having been warned that the enemy were landing in force at Kip's Bay, they marched back again, without food, and joined five other brigades on Harlem Plain, making 7000 men in all. They had transported the sick and marched twenty-three miles. The British landed in two divisions at Kip's Bay and Turtle Bay, under the protection of the guns of the British fleet lying in the Hudson. The Americans fell back and were in retreat, when they were met by Col. Glover's, and five other brigades. The united American forces then took a position on the neighboring heights and remained there. A large body of British appeared on the adjacent height, and many of the troops wished to charge, but Gen. Washington refused, owing to the large number of untried troops in his command.

The lull which followed, gave Gen. Putnam, the commander at New York, a chance to draw 3,500 men away from the town, who had been left, when Col. Glover was ordered away. Mrs. Murray, an ardent patriot, did good service in entertaining the British officers with cakes and wine, to prolong the delay.

The next engagement of the 14th Continental and the other regiments composing the Glover brigade, was on Oct. 18th. Plans had been made by the British general to land a large force, march through Westchester and cut off the retreat of the Americans by Kingsbridge. Gen. Lee advised the removal of the troops from the island and had despatched Col.

Glover and his brigade to watch the Eastchester road on the above date. As the British advanced, they received three volleys from Glover's men, who, being outnumbered, fell back to Gen. Lee's lines. The British loss was large, and the Americans lost a few killed and about sixty wounded. By this skirmish, time was gained for the removal of the stores and the evacuation of the island. Col. Glover and his men were publicly thanked by General Washington and General Lee.

Glover's brigade was then stationed at North Castle until the last of November, when they retreated across New Jersey to join Washington. On the 8th of December, Washington had only 1700 men, but in a few days, Lee's division of 3000, under Gen. Sullivan, joined him. The commander-in-chief then decided to recross the Delaware and engage the enemy at Trenton. The attack was made on the 25th. It was intensely cold and the swift flowing river was full of floating ice. The hardy sailor-soldiers of the Marblehead regiment were the first to volunteer, and to their strength and skill was due the safe transportation of the army. Captain William Blackler of the 14th had command of the boat in which Gen. Washington was rowed across. The landing was made nine miles above Trenton and completed about daybreak. The advance was then made in two divisions, while the storm increased and the cold grew more bitter. The surprise of the British was complete and the capture of 918 prisoners, with stores of ammunition, brought cheer to the patriots. The evacuation of New Jersey by the British soon followed. Col. Glover returned to Massachusetts a short time after the battle of Trenton.

Jan. 1st, 1777, Maj. William R. Lee of this regiment, who had been acting as brigade major, was promoted Colonel. As soon as he received his commission he returned to Massachusetts to recruit and reorganize his command. The new officers chosen were: Joseph Swasey, Major; Joseph Stacey, Quartermaster; Joshua Orne, Captain of one of the companies; and the following Lieutenants: William Hawkes, Samuel Gatchell, Jeremiah Reed, John Clark and John Barker. In March, Col. Lee was recommended to the office of Adjutant General, but he declined and recommended Gen. Pickering, who was appointed.

Col. Glover was appointed a Brigadier General by Congress in February, 1777. He declined the honor, prompted alike by his modesty and his desire to provide support for his family. He yielded, however, to the solicitation of Gen. Washington, and rejoined the army at Peekskill on June 14th, under Gen. Putnam.

The Continental Army at the close of 1776 was entirely reorganized and many of the commanders of the numbered Continental Regiments of 1776 were

commissioned commanders of the fifteen regiments of the Massachusetts Line. December 27th, 1776, the Continental Congress authorized "sixteen additional Continental regiments." They were not numbered like the regiments of the "Line" of the various states but were designated by the names of the commanders. Of these sixteen "additional" regiments, three were from Massachusetts, namely, Henley's, Jackson's and Lee's. In July, 1780, a regiment made up of officers and men of these three regiments was formed under command of Colonel Henry Jackson and designated the 16th. Regiment of the Massachusetts Line.

The military record and exploits of "Lee's Regiment" will be given in a later chapter in this series. It is true that nine of the commissioned officers of the new regiment had seen service in the 14th Continental under Colonel Glover, but at least twenty three other officers went to other regiments, entered the navy or left the service entirely. The names of the organizations in which they served will be found in the following biographical sketches of the men who held commissions under Colonel John Glover in the 21st Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies in 1775 or in 1776 in the 14th Continental Regiment.

COLONEL JOHN GLOVER was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 5th, 1732 and baptized at the First Church in Salem, November 26th of the same year. He was the son of Jonathan Jun. and Tabitha (Bacon) Glover. The family removed to Marblehead when the children were quite young. The military instinct was strong in the family. John's older brother, Samuel, served as a captain through the French and Indian war and Samuel's twin brother, Jonathan, was the able and efficient colonel of the 5th Essex County Regiment from February 1776 to February 1779.

John Glover's occupation was that of shoemaker and fisherman, a combination frequently found in colonial days. He was prominent in the affairs of the thriving town and held many offices of trust. In 1773, during the smallpox epidemic, he and his brother, Jonathan, were prime movers in the erection of a hospital for the treatment of the dread disease on Cat Island (Lowell Island) at the mouth of Marblehead harbor. His first commission in a military company was that of "Ensign in the third military foot Company in the Town of Marblehead, under Command of Richard Reed, Esq." This was in February, 1759 and in 1773 he became captain of a company in Col. John Gallison's Regiment.

The exposed position of the town, the menace to her fishing industry, the principal occupation of the people, and the proverbial patriotism of the inhabitants, all combined to arouse an intense interest in the approaching contest. John Glover was one of the leaders in the movement and when he was chosen

colonel of the new regiment in the early part of 1775, gladly gave up his business as a fisherman (which had now grown to goodly proportions) and gave his time and money to the cause. The value of his services to the cause of freedom has been amply shown in the foregoing narrative of the achievements of the gallant regiment under his command, and we will now continue the story of his military career after his promotion to brigadier general.

When he rejoined the army at Peekskill, June 14th, 1777, he found the men in his brigade in a wretched condition. In a letter written to General Washington the day following his arrival, he stated they were "without coats, breeches, stockings or shoes; many of them having nothing but a frock and blanket to cover their nakedness." Continuing, he wrote: "Col. Wigglesworth's and Swift's Regiments are without tents, nor are there any to be had here. I have ordered the troops to be ready to march upon the shortest notice, and had the men tents to cover them and clothes, I should cross the North River tomorrow."

Two days later he wrote to his brother, Colonel Jonathan, informing him that Howe with his army had quit New York and were marching across New Jersey in pursuit of General Washington, who realizing the weakness of the force under him was endeavoring to avoid a general battle. The extremity of his commander, together with the condition of his own men, prompted him to write: "Had people of interest and influence attended to the public interest, we might have had an army now in the field that would bid defiance to Howe and his whole force. But Privateering and Stockjobbing (I am sorry to say it) has been the sole object of their attention. Is it not a shame that America, who boasted of her three millions, should be ravaged and subjugated by 18 or 20,000 poltroons? Rouse, my fellow Countrymen, from your sleepy lethargy, and come forth into the field and assist your brethren, who are jeopardizing their lives for you, your wives and children, as well as for themselves! We must and shall all share the same fate, either freemen or slaves; if there be any among you who plead inability, that ought not to be an excuse; here is a good school; if there be any that are timid and dare not come forth, (which I cannot suppose to be the character of any) let them exert themselves by hiring a good able bodied man, and see him well clothed and equipped, then hand him over to some officer in the Continental service. This plan adopted and strictly adhered to, I am persuaded would soon fill the army. How is it possible for a few recruiting officers to raise such an army as was ordered by Congress, and which was absolutely necessary to defend and secure the liberties of America? Every man, who has the good of his country and posterity at heart, ought to put his shoulders to the burthen, and bear part of the weight; he that does not

ought to be discarded and not suffered to breath American air. There's no man, let his abilities and circumstances be what they will, but is able to do something (in this day of difficulty and distress) for the good of his Country. I have always been a lover of the civil Law, and ever wished to see America governed by it, but I am fully of the opinion that it would be the salvation of this Country were Martial Law to take place, at least for twelve months, and Gen. Washington invested with power to call forth (any or) all the male inhabitants (if wanted) at 24 hours notice; then instead of hearing the disagreeable tidings that our army are fleeing before the enemy, you would hear that they had compelled the enemy to quit this land, or had him cut to pieces."

The brigade remained at Peekskill until the latter part of July, guarding the approaches to the Northern army and forwarding recruits to re-inforce General Schuyler. The position was a dangerous one as it was the belief that Howe might march north at any time to connect with Burgoyne. On the 23d of July, Glover was ordered by General Washington to re-inforce General Schuyler with his brigade, and recalling a detachment which he had sent to General Clinton, he embarked his command up the Hudson for Albany on the 27th, and started on the following day to join his men. In a letter of that date to Adjutant General Timothy Pickering, he stated that if, as was suspected, the enemy had sailed for New England, he hoped that General Pickering would use his influence to have him recalled in order that he might oppose the British in the attack on his native state.

The brigade arrived at Saratoga on the first day of August and during the three days following were "constantly (night and day) in an alarm." In the retreat which then followed, the brigade brought away to Stillwater, all of their stores "with large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs." On the 6th of August, he wrote that they had had "25 or 30 men killed or scalped and as many more taken prisoners within 4 days." In the same letter, he stated that, owing to the withdrawal of many men whose term of enlistment had expired, the whole strength of the army at that post would be not more than 3,000 men on the 12th inst. "to oppose the enemy who from the best accounts we can collect are at least 8,000." He implored the authorities of Massachusetts to forward reinforcements, writing, "Pray let no time be lost, a day's delay may be fatal to America."

From Stillwater, the brigade went to Van Schaick's Island and a letter from him there shows his hopeful spirit: "I hear the militia are on their way from Massachusetts—not any got in yet. When in force we shall move on towards the enemy. I think matters look fair for our side & I have not the least doubt of beating or compelling Mr. Burgoyne to return back at least to

Ticonderoga, if not to Canada. His situation is dangerous, which he must see & know if he is not blind, and if he is not strong enough to move down to fight us, he cannot remain where he is without giving us a great advantage. We shall move on in three columns. . . . We shall be all ready by the 10th & if the militia gets in, you may depend on our marching forward that day. Our troops are healthy & in good spirits, but poorly shod & clothed, & many without blankets. The Hon. Brig.-Gen. Palmer and Doctor Taylor are witnesses of this. . . . I should have been happy to have seen more of my friends with them. . . . When matters look gloomy, it has a fine effect (it gives a spring, and animates our spirits) to have our friends to look at, and consult with ; at the same time they would have an opportunity of seeing for themselves, as well as seeing the pleasures we enjoy in a camp life ; but more of this the next Tuesday night's club, at a meeting when all the members are present, a good fire, pipes, tobacco and good punch—that's the place to talk matters over, not in this house made of hemp (I have quitted my log house mentioned in my last) the walls and roof of which are so thin they need no windows, nor do they obstruct the rays of light, or the rain passing through in the least."

In the important battles which followed, Glover's brigade played a prominent part. On the 19th of September in the battle of Stillwater, with the brigades of Nixon and Patterson, it formed the right wing under command of General Gates. General Glover, in an account of the battle, wrote that it "was very hot till 1-2 past 2 o'clock ; ceased about half an hour, then renewed the attack. Both armies seemed determined to conquer or die. One continual blaze, without any intermission till dark, when by consent of both parties it ceased. During the time we several times drove them, took the ground, passing over great numbers of their dead and wounded. Took one field piece, but the woods and bush was so thick & being close pushed by another party of the enemy coming up, was obliged to give up our prize. The enemy in their turn sometimes drove us. They were bold, intrepid and fought like heroes, and I do assure you, Sirs, our men were equally bold and courageous & fought like men."

The next general battle occurred on the 7th of October, and between these dates General Glover employed his men in harassing the enemy by night attacks, taking off their pickets, capturing their horses and otherwise annoying them. General Burgoyne wrote later: "Not a night passed without firing, and sometimes concerted attacks upon our advanced pickets. I do not believe either officer or soldier ever slept in that interval without clothes ; or that any general officer or commander of a regiment passed a single night, without being upon his legs occasionally at different hours, and constantly an hour before daylight."

The brigade was also on the right in the battle of October 7th under General Lincoln. Glover's men were held in reserve until the latter part of the day, when a part of them joined in the vigorous and desperate assault under Arnold. It is said that during the engagement General Glover had three horses shot from under him. He had the credit of saving the American army from a bad predicament on the 11th. General Gates was led to believe that Burgoyne had retreated with his entire army toward Fort Edward and he accordingly ordered an advance. General Nixon's brigade had proceeded across a creek and General Glover was following, when he learned from a deserter from the British army that the entire force of the enemy was in camp, the detachment which had been sent off having returned. Nixon was informed in time to enable him to extricate his men from their dangerous position.

A few days later (on the 17th) Burgoyne was forced to surrender and General Glover was selected to guard and conduct the prisoners to Cambridge. The following letter on file at the State House is of interest in this connection:

"Albany, 22 Oct., 1777

Sir;

This will inform your Honour, that I have sent on one Division of the prisoners, Consisting of 2,442 British troops, by Northampton, the other by way of Springfield, Consisting of 2,198 foreign troops. I Shall Come on tomorrow with Genl Burgoyne, and expect to be in Worster in ten days, where I shall be happy to meet your Honour's Orders. I have endeavoured to collect Provisions to serve them to Worster; you will Please to order on Some to meet me at that place.

I am with respect,
your Honour's most obedt hum^{bl} Sert,
John Glover.

P. S. the number of Prisoners, Drivers of waggons, Bat-horse-men & the Guards, are at least 6,000. I am put to great difficulty to find provisions for them.

To the Hon'ble Jer'h Powell."

The task of guarding the prisoners the length of Massachusetts was attended with many difficulties but it was performed with credit by General Glover. General Burgoyne, in addressing him later, alluded to "the very honorable treatment shown us when you conducted us upon the march." The captive army, upon its arrival, was placed under the care of Col. Lee and his new regiment.

General Washington requested General Glover to join his brigade at Valley Forge in January, 1778, stating in a letter dated the 8th of that month: "As the short time we have to lay in winter Quarters ought to be spent in training the men, and endeavouring to bring into the Field in a more regular manner

than they have hitherto been, I must desire that you will join your brigade as soon as possible in order to effect this measure." General Glover in his reply explained the difficulties which he was encountering in adjusting the pay and damage accounts with General Burgoyne. He wrote in part: "To acquit myself from censure, I'm determined to lay them before the Gen. Court and desire that a Committee may be appointed to examine them & make what deductions shall appear to them to be just, which I hope will give satisfaction to both parties. When this is done I have to present it to him for payment & then advertise the Inhabitants to come & receive their money. I shall lose no time in bringing the whole to a close as soon as possible."

Hindrances of various kinds arose and it was not until May 15th that he was able to write to General Washington that General Burgoyne had paid the entire bill "hard money, to the amount of £9244, 2s," which he sent to the "Hon'ble Board of Treasury at Yorktown," and £4098 in Continental bills. In this letter he wrote: "When I entered the service in 1775 I had as good a constitution as any man of my age, but it's now broken and shattered to pieces. However I shall make the best of it until I have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency, when I flatter myself, from your known generosity and humanity, you will not hesitate to favour my dismission from the Army." "I shall not wait longer than the first of June; at which time if I find myself strong enough to undertake the journey I propose to set off for Camp; but, from my present weak and much debilitated state, am very doubtful whether I shall be able to endure the fatigues of another Campaign."

He returned to the army June 28th and was placed in command of Fort Arnold near West Point. In his orders for that day he emphasized the importance of finishing the works, and during his stay at the fort much was accomplished under the direct supervision of Colonel Kosciusko, the Polish engineer. General Glover was ordered by General Washington, July 23d to join his brigade which was then marching with Varnum's Brigade and a part of Jackson's command, all under the Marquis de Lafayette, to unite with General Sullivan in his attack on the British at Newport, R. I. A letter from General Sullivan to General Glover dated August 1st contained the following: "You will please to proceed to Boston, Marblehead and such other places as you may think proper, to engage two or three hundred Seamen or other persons well acquainted with Boats, who are to act as Boatmen in the Expedition against Rhode Island. . . . Their pay shall be three Dollars per day & their expenses borne upon the Road."

He secured the "Boston Independant Company" under Lieut. Colonel Benjamin Hichborn, the Salem Volunteers under Captain Samuel Flagg, be-

sides many volunteers from Marblehead. They marched to Providence under General Glover, arriving there on the 10th of August. The army under General Sullivan then advanced and crossed to the Island of Rhode Island in eighty-six flat bottomed boats, the British retiring before them towards Newport. The Americans expected the co-operation of the French fleet and the assistance of several thousand marines from that fleet in the land operations. In spite of their disappointment at their non-arrival, General Sullivan advanced and camped on Quaker Hill about ten miles north of Newport. On the 15th they advanced to within two miles of the British lines and erecting batteries, opened fire on the enemy. In this engagement General Glover's Brigade was on the left, under the immediate command of Colonel Bigelow, as Glover was serving temporarily on General Sullivan's staff.

The French squadron sailed on the 23d to meet Howe and it therefore became necessary for the Americans to retire. On the night of the 28th they fell back to Butt's Hill and erected fortifications. On the following day the British under Pigott made desperate attempts to rout the Americans but met with a very bloody repulse, and were finally driven in confusion to the protection of their guns behind the earthworks on a hill. Owing to the fatigued condition of his men, who had been without rest or food for thirty-six hours, General Sullivan deemed it inadvisable to follow up his advantage and attempt to dislodge the enemy. The Americans lost thirty killed, one hundred and thirty-two wounded, and forty-four missing. The British loss was two hundred and ten killed and wounded, and twelve missing. The army of General Sullivan withdrew from the island on the following night, the flat boats being in charge of Captain Samuel Flagg of the "Salem Volunteers."

General Sullivan, in his orders issued August 31st, congratulated his army upon the orderly retreat and ordered General Glover to take post at Providence, whither the sick and wounded were sent. The brigade at this time under his command consisted of the Massachusetts Regiments of the Line commanded by Colonels Shepard, Wigglesworth, Bigelow and Vose. A company of artillery under Captain Peirce was attached to the brigade, "being the only troops from the Southward in this department." In a letter to General Washington dated January 28th, 1779, he wrote: "I am, from a sense of paternal duty and regard I owe to my little flock, compelled, though with great reluctance and regret, to ask a dismission from the service." This was answered by Congress as follows: "Resolved: that Congress, sensible of Brigadier General Glover's past merits, and in expectation of his future services, direct the Commander-in-Chief to indulge him with a furlough for such time as may be necessary to settle his private affairs."

He did not remain long in Marblehead, for on March 28th, the commander of the department being called away, he was placed in charge until the arrival of Major General Gates on April 5th. The Glover Brigade was stationed at Providence until July when, upon orders from General Washington, the march to join the main army was begun. The route taken was by way of New Haven and Norwalk to Ridgefield. He was at Peekskill in November, from which place he wrote a letter to John Hancock on the 25th containing the following: "The spirit of reenlisting prevails much. . . . About seventy have already reenlisted in my brigade; my money is all exhausted; I can do no more. It is idle to suppose men who, as they say, have been so often neglected, will engage upon resolves of Court. We may as soon expect lines to be stormed and forts to be taken by plans of attack drawn upon paper, without men, arms, or ammunition sufficient to execute those plans, as old soldiers to reenlist without money. It is the sinews of war. . . . The whole of the army has gone into winter cantonments except General Nixon's and my brigades, who are now in the field (eight hundred of my men without shoes or stockings) enjoying the sweets of a winter campaign, while the worthy and virtuous citizens of America are enduring the hardships, toils, and fatigues incidental to parlours, with good fires and sleeping on beds of down."

In June, 1780, General Washington ordered him to go to Springfield, Mass., for the purpose "of receiving and forwarding the drafts from Massachusetts to West Point." He was at West Point in September and was a member of the court which tried Major André on the 29th of that month, and was officer of the day on October 2nd, the day of the execution. He remained in the vicinity of West Point and the Hudson Highlands with his brigade until the spring of 1782, when he was ordered to take "charge of the mustering and forwarding of recruits." His health had become still further undermined by the hardships and exposures incidental to army life in the field and in a letter to General Washington dated May 4th, 1782, he again refers to his physical condition as follows: "Instead of growing better as the Spring comes on, (as was the opinion of my physician) I find myself much weaker, my complaints and disorders being of such a complicated nature that they have baffled the power of medicine as well as the skill of the most able and approved physicians amongst us, who now tell me it must be the work of time to remove them and restore me to any tolerable health. . . . Your Excellency will hardly credit it, but be assured, sir, it is an absolute fact, I have not slept two hours upon an average in 24 for these four years past, and very often after severe fatigue I do not sleep a wink for two or three nights together." He wrote other letters to headquarters during the last two years of his service, in which he made other

appeals for release on account of his ill health and the needs of his large family of small children, their mother having died in November, 1778. One letter written from West Point, January, 28th, 1781, is especially pathetic. In it he writes: "Duty and affection to my helpless orphan children (for so I must call them in my absence) call aloud, and urge the necessity of my making them a visit before the campaign opens, or they must unavoidably suffer, being all very young, and by no means capable of taking care of themselves, excepting a daughter of eighteen who has the charge of eight others, a burden much too great for so young a person." He mentions the high price of the necessaries of life at Marblehead and adds: "Nor is it in my power to furnish them not having received any pay for twenty months past."

General Washington forwarded his request to be relieved to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that it be granted and on the 22nd of July, 1782, he was placed on the half pay establishment by Congress, "on account of his ill health." He returned to Marblehead and in later years took an active part in the civil affairs of the town. He died January 30th, 1797, and the Salem Gazette of the following day after giving just tribute to his military character, further eulogized him: "In private life he was the warm and steady friend, free from every appearance of guile and dissimulation. He was the affectionate husband, the kind brother, and the best of fathers. In civil capacity he sustained some of the first offices within the gift of his fellow citizens, and ever conducted to their approbation."

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN GERRY was commissioned May 19th, 1775. He served with the 21st Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies and is mentioned in the records of the army. He was officer of the day, June 30th, 1775, but left the command within a month after that date.

LIEUT. COLONEL GABRIEL JOHONNOT was born about 1748, the youngest son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Quincy) Johonnot, and grandson of Daniel J. Johonnot, a French Huguenot. He inherited his patriotic zeal from his father, who was a "Son of Liberty." Gabriel was a member of the Boston Latin School in 1754. He married December 18th, 1766, Judith, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Judith Cooper, and had two sons by her, Samuel Cooper and Zachary. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Rev. Simon Bradstreet of Marblehead, to whom he was married November 17th, 1774. In 1773 he was a member of a committee appointed to wait upon the consignees of several cargoes of tea, shipped to Boston, by the East India Company and require them to promise not to land or pay duties on tea sent by said company. He was the chairman of a committee appointed by the Cadet Company of Boston,

August 15th, 1774, to proceed to Salem and return to Governor Gage the standard, which he had presented to them. He was commissioned Major in the Marblehead Regiment, May 19th, 1775, and upon the retirement of John Gerry in July, became Lieutenant Colonel and served through the year in the 21st Regiment of the United Colonies. He was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the 14th Continental Regiment, January 1st, 1776 and served through the year in that command. We learn from a letter of Colonel Glover's that he was sick in October, 1776. After the war he was a merchant in Hampden, Maine, where he died, October 9th, 1820, aged 72.

MAJOR WILLIAM R. LEE was born in Manchester, Mass., in 1744, and removed early to Marblehead, where he was a merchant at the breaking out of the Revolution. When the Glover Regiment was organized, he was made senior Captain and upon the promotion of Major Johonnot he became Major. He served in this rank through 1775 in the 21st U. C. regiment, and in 1776 in the 14th Continental, until appointed Brigade Major, September 4th, when Col. Glover took command of General Clinton's Brigade. He was commissioned Colonel, January 1st, 1777, of "Lee's Additional Regiment," and with his command guarded the prisoners from Burgoyne's army at Cambridge. An account of his record as commander will be given in the article devoted to "Lee's Regiment." He resigned August 1st, 1778. He became one of the owners of the Letter of Marque ship "Thorn" originally captured from the British, which was sent on a very successful voyage to France. He was a school trustee in 1781 and one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy three years previous to that date. He was a leading communicant of St. Michael's Episcopal church. The Lee mansion, near Abbot Hall, was occupied by him. He was Collector of the Port of Salem from 1802 until his death, October 6th, 1824.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM COURTIS was engaged for service in the regiment, April 24th, 1775. He had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection" in 1774. In the engagement of October 18th, 1776, when the troops were withdrawing from New York Island, he commanded the regiment, as Colonel Glover was acting brigade commander, Lieut. Colonel Johonnot was sick and Major William R. Lee was serving as Brigade Major. He served as Major in Colonel David Henley's Regiment from January 1st, 1777 to May 20th, 1778. He may have been the "William Curtis of Marblehead, age, 30 yrs; stature, 5 ft. 10 inches; complexion, dark;" who was Captain of Marines on the ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson, August, 1780.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BACON was commissioned June 22nd, 1775. He was reported "on furlough" October, 1775. His name does not appear in the

list of officers of the new 14th Continental Regiment in January, 1776. He was commissioned Colonel of the 5th Essex County Regiment, September 20th, 1779.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GRANT was engaged April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for commission June 22nd. He commanded a company during this year in the 21st. Regiment Army of the United Colonies and in 1776 in the 14th Continental. He was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel of Colonel William Bacon's, 5th Essex County Regiment, September 20th, 1779.

CAPTAIN JOEL SMITH, engaged for service April 24th, 1775, was recommended for commission, June 22nd. He had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection," before the war. He served through the year in the 21st Regiment, U. C. A Joel Smith of Marblehead was a member of Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment in November, 1777.

CAPTAIN NICHOLSON BROUGHTON enlisted April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for a commission June 22nd. He had been a member of the committee of inspection in 1774. The account of his capture of the British ship "Unity" has been given in the early pages of this article in the narrative of the exploits of the regiment. At this time he was in command of the schooner "Hannah," which sailed from Beverly on September 5th, 1775. The account of his cruise to the mouth of the Saint Lawrence in the "Lynch," in conjunction with Captain Selman in the "Franklin," has also been given. Inasmuch as in both of these cruises, Broughton was under orders from General Washington, the claim can reasonably be made that he was the commander of the first public vessel sent out by the United Colonies and that he also commanded the first naval expedition of the war. He was 2nd Major of the 5th Essex County Regiment in February, 1776, and in December of that year, was Major of the regiment commanded by Colonel Pickering, which was ordered to march via Providence to Danbury, Conn. He married Susannah, daughter of General John Glover.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLACKLER, like several other officers in this regiment, had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection" in 1774. He enlisted April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for commission, June 22nd. The honor has been accorded him of commanding the boat in which Washington crossed the Delaware. He was wounded in the Burgoyne campaign and as a result of his injuries, resigned his commission. In later years he owned and occupied the house in Marblehead in which Elbridge Gerry was born.

CAPTAIN JOHN MERRITT was an ardent patriot before the Revolution and in 1774, was wounded by one of the British guards on Marblehead Neck.

The people were greatly aroused at this indignity and to pacify them the officers promised to punish the offender with 500 lashes. He was engaged April 24th, 1775, and recommended for commission in June. He served through the year in the 21st, and July 19th, 1776, was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment.

CAPTAIN JOHN SELMAN was one of the sturdiest of the partizans of Marblehead. He was engaged in April and served as a company commander through the year. His exploits on the water in command of the "Franklin," with members of his company as crew, have been narrated. He was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment, July 19th, 1776, and 1st Major of the same regiment under Colonel William Bacon, September 20th, 1779. He was elected a member of the first board of directors of the Marblehead Bank, in March 1804. His house is still standing on Selman Street near Franklin.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SYMONDS was a resident of Danvers. He marched from that town to Lexington, April 19th, 1775, as Second Lieutenant of Capt. Samuel Epes's Company in Colonel Pickering's Regiment. June 22nd, he was commissioned a Captain in the Glover Regiment.

CAPTAIN JOHN GLOVER JUN. was the son of the Colonel. He was a Lieutenant in Captain William R. Lee's Company in June, 1775, and upon Lee's promotion to Major he became commander of the company. He also served as Captain in the following year in the 14th Continental. He married Fanny Lee.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BOND served as surgeon in 1775 in the 21st Regiment and was commissioned captain and placed in command of a company when the 14th Continental was organized, January 1st, 1776.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SWASEY served as Captain Lieutenant in Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in Colonel Richard Gridley's Regiment in 1775. He was commissioned a Captain in the 14th Continental, January 1st, 1776. A year later he became Major of Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served in that command until July 9th, 1778, when he resigned. He was mentioned at this time as belonging in Ipswich.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LEE, according to Colonel Glover's Letter Book, commanded the 6th Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

CAPTAIN MOSES BROWN was a sergeant in Captain Larkin Thordike's (1st Beverly) Company at the Lexington Alarm. He was engaged as Captain at Beverly (probably in the sea coast service) for six months and six

days from July 11th, 1775. He enlisted January 1st, 1776, as Captain in the 14th Continental.

CAPTAIN GILBERT WARNER SPEAKMAN was Captain of the eighth company in the 14th Continental in 1776, and in 1777 and 1778 served as Commissary of Military Stores at Springfield. He was the Commissary of Ordnance on the Penobscot expedition in 1779.

The following men served as Lieutenant in either the 21st U. C. or the 14th Continental Regiments. Those of this rank who were promoted to a higher rank in these commands have already been mentioned. In 1775 each company had one lieutenant and one ensign, in 1776 the companies of the 14th Continental had a first and second lieutenant and an ensign.

LIEUT. ROBERT HARRIS served in Captain William Courtis's Company in the 21st Regiment, U. C. through 1775.

LIEUT. WILLIAM MILLS was a member of Captain William Bacon's Company in the 21st Regiment. He was engaged to serve April 24th, 1775. (A William Mills of Marblehead was engaged November 7th, 1777 from Colonel Jonathan Glover's Regiment for three years service in the Continental Army.)

LIEUT. WILLIAM BUBIER was in Captain Thomas Grant's Company, in the 21st Regiment in 1775. He also served under the same company commander in the 14th Continental Regiment, in 1776. (A William "Boubier" was Lieutenant of Marines on the Brig "Hancock," according to a list of prisoners sent from Halifax to Boston, in the cartel "Swift" November 9th, 1777.)

LIEUT. JOHN BRAY enlisted in Captain Joel Smith's Company April 24th, 1775. (A John Bray of Marblehead, probably the same person, was First Lieutenant of the privateers "True Blue" and "Tyrannicide" in 1777, the "Franklin" in 1780 and commander of the privateer ship "Oliver Cromwell" in 1781. He was described in that year as 41 years; stature, 5 ft. 8 in.; complexion, dark.)

LIEUT. JOHN STACEY was recommended for commission in Captain Nicholson's Company, June 22nd, 1775. He was adjutant of Colonel Samuel Brewer's Regiment in February, 1777, and in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's Regiment, July 6th, 1780, also Brigade Major later in the same month.

LIEUT. and QUARTERMASTER JOSEPH STACEY served in that capacity in Colonel John Glover's 21st Regiment in 1775. He was Second Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Lee's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed Quartermaster of Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment.

LIEUT. NATHANIEL CLARK was in Captain William Blackler's Company in the 21st Regiment in 1775, being recommended for commission, June 22nd. In 1776, he was First Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Lee's Company in the 14th Continental. He served as Lieutenant in Captain Mills Company in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Regiment of Artificers. In 1780, he was a Captain in the same Regiment.

LIEUT. JOSHUA PRENTISS was engaged April 24th, 1775 and served through the year as Lieutenant in Captain John Merritt's Company. He married the widow of Peter Jayne, a noted schoolmaster and patriot. The "Tuesday Evening Club," mentioned in one of General Glover's letters which has been quoted, and the Committee of Safety, met in this house. The building, since known as the Prentiss House, stands on Mugford Street near Back Street in Marblehead. In 1791, the Methodist Church was organized in the old hall. It became the residence later of General Samuel Avery of the militia. Joshua Prentiss was town clerk for many years.

LIEUT. ISAAC COLLYER was in Captain John Selman's (8th) Company. He was engaged, April 24th, 1775, and served until "time out" December 31st of that year.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM RUSSELL of Captain Francis Symonds's Company was engaged, April 24th, 1775.

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD ARCHBOLD served as Ensign in Captain William R. Lee's Company in June, 1775, and as Second Lieutenant in Captain John Glover's Company later in the year. He was First Lieutenant in Captain William Courtis' Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. January 1st, 1777, he enlisted in Colonel John Lamb's Regiment and served as Captain Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Thomas's Company. He remained in this regiment as late as April, 1781.

FIRST LIEUT. JOSHUA ORNE was engaged, April 24th, 1775, to serve as Ensign in Captain Joel Smith's Company and a little later joined Captain John Glover's 10th Company as Lieutenant. He was First Lieutenant in the same officer's company in the 14th Continental in 1776. In the march to Trenton, he became so benumbed by cold that he fell beside the road and was nearly covered with snow when discovered by some one in the rear of the regiment. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed Captain in William R. Lee's Regiment. He held the same office under Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith and in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment after the consolidation in 1779.

FIRST LIEUT. THEOPHILUS MUNSON served in Captain Nathaniel Bond's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT WILLIAMS held that rank first in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776. He became Quartermaster in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment June 3d, 1777. In the following year he was Paymaster in Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith's Regiment, and April 24th, 1779, acting paymaster in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment, ranking as Ensign in Captain William North's Company. He was appointed Paymaster, May 3d. He evidently served as Paymaster in this regiment through the remainder of the war, for we find records of wages allowed him as late as April 23d, 1784.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM GRAVES served under Captain Moses Brown in the 7th Company in the 14th Continental, in 1776.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT NIMBLETT was an Ensign in Captain John Merritt's Company in 1775. He was First Lieutenant in Captain Speakman's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776, and later was a Lieutenant in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Regiment of Artificers. (A Robert Nimlet "age 25, complexion, light; birthplace, Marblehead;" was on the ship "Franklin" in 1780.)

SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS COURTIS enlisted April 24th, 1775, serving as Ensign in Captain William Courtis' Company. In 1776, he served as Second Lieutenant in the 14th Continental under the same company commander. (A Thomas Curtis of Marblehead was impressed into the British Navy in the Revolution.)

SECOND LIEUT. EBENEZER GRAVES held an Ensign's commission in Captain Thomas Grant's Company in 1775. He was Second Lieutenant in the same officer's company in the 14th Regiment in 1776. He was one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy in 1788.

SECOND LIEUT. NATHANIEL PEARCE enlisted April 24th, 1775 in Captain William Blackler's Company and on or before August 1st, was promoted to Second Lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUT. MARSTON WATSON was in Captain John Glover's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. He served as temporary Aid-de-camp to General Charles Lee. In 1777, he was First Lieutenant of the privateer schooner "Hawke," and in June of that year, was commissioned her commander. He was one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy in 1788. He was born in Plymouth, May 27th, 1756. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was studying with the intention of going to college. After the war he became a successful merchant and owned and occupied the "Watson House" on the hill at the head of Watson Street in Marblehead. In 1790, he

became Lieut. Colonel of the Marblehead Regiment, and commander of a regiment in 1794. He removed to Boston in 1797 and died there August 7th, 1800.

SECOND LIEUT. SEWARD LEE was recommended for an Ensign's commission in Captain William Bacon's Company, June 22nd, 1775, having enlisted April 24th. He served as Second Lieutenant in Captain Bond's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS FOSDICK enlisted first as fifer in Colonel John Glover's Company June 1st, 1775, and was appointed Ensign in Captain Joel Smith's (4th) Company, July 1st. He was Adjutant a part of the year. January 1st, 1776, he became Second Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment. He was recommended by General Glover in a letter to General Washington, June 20th, 1777, as Brigade Major, and his appointment followed. In the Rhode Island expedition in 1778, Major Fosdick was one of General Glover's Aides-de-camp. He was discharged at his own request, March 12th, 1779, and was thanked by his commander.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN WALLIS served in that rank in Captain Moses Brown's Company at Beverly, in 1775, and held the same office in the 14th Continental Regiment.

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM JONES was a member of Captain Speakman's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776.

ENSIGN JOHN DEVEREUX Jr., was in Captain Nicholson Broughton's Company in 1775. He was appointed Captain in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's Regiment of Guards, November 6th, 1777.

ENSIGN EDWARD HOMAN (misspelled Holman in the records) enlisted in Captain John Selman's Company, April 24th, 1775, and served through the year.

ENSIGN GEORGE SIGNECROSS was engaged, April 24th, 1775, in Captain Francis Symonds' Company.

ENSIGN JAMES FOSTER was Second Sergeant in Captain William Courtis' Company in 1775, and served as Ensign in the same company in 1776.

ENSIGN JOHN ALLEN was a sergeant in Captain John Glover's Company in the 21st Regiment in 1775, and in 1776, served as Ensign in Captain Grant's Company in the 14th Continental.

ENSIGN WILLIAM HAWKS enlisted May 30th, 1775 as a Sergeant in Captain Francis Symonds's Company and was an Ensign in Captain John Glover's Company in the 14th Continental. January 1st, 1777, William P.

Hawks (probably the same man) was appointed Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served until November 17th, 1778.

ENSIGN JEREMIAH REED enlisted as a Sergeant in Captain William Hooper's Company (Coast Defence) July 15th, 1775. He served as Ensign in Captain Nathaniel Bond's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment through 1776. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served in it until he resigned November 15th, 1778. He was probably the Jeremiah Reed, who was First Lieutenant of Marines on the frigate "Boston," commanded by Captain Samuel Tucker. He was engaged for this service, November 15th, 1781. He also served as Lieutenant of Marines on the Continental frigate "Deane," Captain Samuel Nicholson, May 15th, 1781 to May 31st, 1782; also on the frigate "Hague," commanded by Captain John Manley in 1783.

We hear of **ENSIGN ROBERT WORMSTED**, for the first time, February 26th, 1775, when it is said that he fenced with six of the British regulars in succession, using a cane and disarming each of them. He was a member of Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was wounded in the shoulder by fragments of a bursting shell. He served in 1776 as Ensign in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment. In November, 1779, he sailed as mate in the letter of marque "Freeman" under Captain Benjamin Boden. The vessel was captured, but Wormsted, slipping his handcuffs, liberated his shipmates and succeeded in knocking down the captain and many others. Taking their pistols, they recaptured both vessels. Wormsted, as commander, hauled down the British flag and appointing Captain Boden prize master, sailed for Guadaloupe. The prize was sold there. Shortly after leaving that port his vessel was captured. In the latter part of 1781, he sailed from Salem in command of a privateer and ran his vessel on the Nova Scotia coast to avoid capture. He and his men travelled through the woods for some time but finally seized an open boat and started for New England. They captured a vessel from Cork with a valuable cargo, by surprize, without arms, but were later chased by a British vessel and forced to abandon her. They escaped in their boat and finally reached Marblehead.

ENSIGN SAMUEL GATCHELL served as a corporal in Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in Colonel Gridley's Artillery, at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was a sergeant in Captain Francis Symonds's Company in the 21st Regiment through the rest of the year. He was appointed a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment, January 1st, 1777, and continued to serve in that organization under Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith, resigning March 25th, 1779.

ENSIGN JOHN CLARK (called also Jr.) enlisted as a sergeant in Captain John Merritt's Company in the 21st Regiment, in 1775 (May 18th.) January 1st, 1776, he joined the 14th Continental serving as Ensign in Captain Moses Brown's (7th) Company. He was appointed a Lieutenant, February 10th, 1777, in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment. He was reported later as having resigned.

ENSIGN JOHN BROWN, served in Captain Speakman's (8th) Company, in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. He was a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment, January 1st, 1777. His residence was given as Cambridge.

The following officers served on Colonel Glover's staff:

SURGEON NATHANIEL BOND was in the 21st Regiment in 1775. His further record has been given in the list of captains.

SURGEON ISAAC SPOFFORD of Wenham was on Colonel John Nixon's staff in the 5th United Colonies Regiment in 1775 and in the 14th Continental in 1776.

SURGEON'S MATE NATHANIEL HARRINGTON served in the 21st Regiment in 1775 and in the 14th Continental in the following year.

ADJUTANT WILLIAM GIBBS was on Colonel Glover's staff in 1775 in the 21st United Colonies Regiment.

MEMOIR
OF
GENERAL JOHN GLOVER,
OF MARBLEHEAD.

BY WILLIAM P. UPHAM.

[FROM THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.]

SALEM:
Printed by Charles W. Swasey, No. 27 Washington Street.
1863.

A MEMOIR
OF
GENERAL JOHN GLOVER,
OF MARBLEHEAD.

BY WILLIAM P. UPHAM.

(A REPORT, READ AT A MEETING OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE, MARCH 9TH, 1863, UPON A DONATION TO THE LIBRARY OF CERTAIN BOOKS FORMERLY BELONGING TO GENERAL GLOVER.)

[FROM THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.]

S A L E M :

Printed by Charles W. Swasey, No. 27 Washington Street.

1863.

M E M O I R.

The following paper was read at a meeting of the Essex Institute, March 9th, 1863, as a Report upon a donation to the Library of certain books formerly belonging to Gen. Glover :—

These books were recently presented to the Essex Institute by Hon. Robert Hooper* of Boston, with the exception of one volume, belonging however to the same series, presented by Wm. R. L. Ward, Esq.[†] of New York. They form a most valuable donation, consisting of seven manuscript volumes. One contains copies of letters written by Gen. Glover while in the Revolutionary service, herein referred to as the Letter Book. The other six are the Orderly Books, kept in the 21st Provincial Regiment, afterwards the 14th Continental Regiment. This Regiment was commanded by Col. John Glover from the commencement of the Revolution until the 21st of February 1777, when he was made Brigadier General. From

that time until the close of the war, it constituted part of Gen. Glover's Brigade.

In the Orderly Books, above mentioned, are preserved the General Orders issued each day from Head Quarters at the place where this Regiment was stationed, during the following periods of the Revolution :

Volume No. 1, beginning June 29th, 1775, Head Quarters at Cambridge, and ending Sept. 14th, 1775.

No. 2, beginning Sept. 15th, 1775, and ending Jan. 5th, 1776.

No. 3, beginning Jan. 6th, 1776, and ending July 26th, 1776, Head Quarters at New York.

No. 4, beginning Oct. 19th, 1776, Head Quarters at Mile Square, N. Y., and ending Oct. 14th, 1778, Head Quarters at Providence, R. I. A gap occurs in this Number from Nov. 24th, 1776, Head Quarters at North Castle, New York, to June 28th, 1778, Head Quarters at Fort Arnold, N. Y.

No. 5, beginning March 6th, 1779, Head Quarters at Providence, R. I., and ending July 28, 1779, Head Quarters at Ridgefield, Conn.

* A grandson of Gen. Glover.

† A great-grandson of Jonathan Glover, who was a brother of Gen. Glover.

No. 6, beginning Aug. 3d, 1781, Head Quarters at Phillipsburg, N. Y., and ending Nov. 26th, 1781. Head Quarters at the Highlands, N. Y.

Orderly Books of the Revolution are very rare, and it is doubtful whether there exists another series so complete and well preserved as this. For, though all Aides de Camp and Majors of Brigades were ordered "to keep regularly entered in a Book all the General Orders of the Army, as well as those of the Brigade they belong to,"* still such Books were considered of no value, except for a temporary purpose, and the constantly shifting movements of the different portions of the Army, the frequent and sudden marches, the loss of baggage, and especially the careless irregularities of Camp life, caused them to be poorly kept, and soon lost.

For the student of American History, nothing could afford so interesting, and at the same time so reliable, a source of information ; and the reader viewing, as if actually present, the very scenes as they transpired from day to day in that long and doubtful contest which finally established our Independence, will gain a higher appreciation of the wisdom, patience and benevolence of Washington, and the bravery and fidelity of his officers and of his army.

As no biography has ever been written of Gen. Glover, to whom these manuscripts belonged, and with whose career they are so intimately connected, the following article may serve as an accompaniment and illustration of the books themselves, and at the same time do some justice to the memory of that distinguished patriot, "active, modest and industrious, the friend of Washington, the truest friend of freedom, the hero of Trenton."†

* See Orderly Book, No. 1, July 20, 1775.

† Address of Geo. B. Loring before the Columbian Society in Marblehead, Jan. 8, 1856. page 5.

General John Glover was born in Salem Mass., Nov. 5, 1732, and was baptised in the First Church in Salem, Nov. 26. He died in Marblehead, Jan. 30, 1797. His father, Jonathan, Jr., was born in Salem, Dec. 14, 1702, and married Tabitha Bacon of Salem, Feb. 23, 1727. Jonathan, Sr., father of the preceding, was born in Salem, April, 1677, and was the son of John Glover, who was married in Salem in 1660, probably the son of Charles Glover, who came from England to this country in 1630, and joined the First Church in Salem, as a member in full communion, June 10, 1640.*

Gen. John Glover and his three brothers, Jonathan, Samuel and Daniel removed from Salem to Marblehead when young, and became engaged in various branches of trade : Jonathan was a hatter, Samuel a goldsmith, Daniel a blockmaker, and John a shoemaker. In 1754, Oct. 30, John married Hannah Gale of Marblehead.

He soon after entered into the fishing business, and was prosperously engaged in that and other mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Revolution. His brother Samuel was a Captain through the French War, in Joseph Williams' Regiment, during the year 1757, and in Jonathan Bagley's Regiment, from 1758 until the end of the War.

John and his brother Jonathan appear by the Marblehead Records to have held for many years offices of honor and trust in the Town Government, and were connected with many enterprises for the benefit of the inhabitants. In 1773, when the prevalence of the Small Pox excited such apprehension among the people of this vicinity, they were the principal movers in building the Hospital for the purpose of inoculation on Cat Island, now Low-

* For a Genealogical table of the family, see the appendix.

ell Island, in Salem Harbor. For this purpose leave was granted by vote of the town of Salem, Aug. 16, 1773,* and they, with others, erected the Hospital, and carried it on at their own expense for more than a year successfully.†

There was a large party, however, who did not believe in the efficacy of inoculation, and so fierce was the opposition on the part of some of the people, that they threatened to mob the proprietors of the Hospital. But Jonathan Glover, with an energy appropriate to the place and the occasion, having stationed a loaded cannon in the hall of his house, opened his doors, and declared his readiness to receive the rioters. This prompt action seems to have prevented any actual violence, but the controversy continued to cause great excitement in the neighborhood, and only ended, when, in the spring of 1775, the far more important question of Liberty engrossed the attention of all.

Marblehead made early preparations for the great struggle which her citizens wisely judged to be inevitable.‡

Before the year 1775, a full Militia Regiment, of a thousand men, had been maintained by this town, then in point of wealth and im-

* Felt's Annals, 1st Edition, page 484. M'd Town Records.

† A very interesting account of this Hospital, and of the "Small Pox War" which it occasioned in 1774, may be found in the Marblehead Mirror of March 21st, 1863, written by J. H. Orne, of Marblehead. The proprietors of the Hospital were Elbridge Gerry, John Glover, Azor Orne and Jonathan Glover. For an account of the building of a similar Hospital, in the southeast part of the great pastures in Salem, see a Memoir of Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, Boston, 1829, Appendix I.

‡ See Gordon's History of American War i, 422. M. Town Records.

portance, the second in the Colony of Massachusetts.

This Regiment was reorganized, men and officers being enlisted for the Continental service. The ten companies were very soon completed, and the men, thoroughly equipped and disciplined, ready to turn out for duty on any emergency. John Glover was chosen Colonel. On the 26th of February, 1775, when Col. Leslie made his famous descent upon the quiet "City of Peace," had he not prudently avoided a collision in the affair at North Bridge, the brave men of the Marblehead Regiment, who had instantly collected upon the alarm being given, and were all ready drawn up on the line of his retreat from Salem, would have given him a similar reception to that which met Col. Smith and Lord Percy on the 19th of April, when retreating from Lexington.*

John Glover had for many years been in the military service, and had held the following commissions, the originals of which are still in the possession of his descendants, first, as "Ensign in the third military foot Company in the Town of Marblehead, under the Command of Richard Reed Esq., in the fifth Regiment of Militia in the County of Essex, whereof Jacob Fowle Esq. is Colonel," dated March 12th, 1759, and signed by Thomas Pownall, Governor, and Andrew Oliver, Secretary; second, as "Captain Lieut't in the military Company of Foot in Marblehead, under the Command of Azor Orne Esq. in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Essex, whereof Jacob Fowle Esq. is Colonel," dated Feb. 12th, 1762, and signed by Francis Bernard, Governor, and John Cotton,

* See 4th of July Oration at Salem, 1842, C. W. Upham; also an account of Leslie's Retreat by C. M. Endicott.

Dep. Secretary ; third, as "Captain of a military Company of Foot in the Town of Marblehead, in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Essex, whereof John Gallison Esq. is Colonel," dated February 8th, 1773, and signed by Thomas Hutchinson, Governor, and John Cotton, Dep. Secretary.

Col. Glover abandoned his extensive business, and devoted himself with his whole energy to the patriot cause. His money was given to aid the enlistment of men, and the purchase of supplies for the Continental army ; and his vessels were turned into privateers. Associated with him, were such men as Col. Azor Orne* and Elbridge Gerry, with whom he was intimately connected, both in town and state affairs. While in the army he maintained a constant correspondence with them, as influential members of the State Government, in regard to the conduct of the War, and the fowarding of men and supplies.†

It is sufficient evidence of the high opinion which Glover's fellow townsmen had of his ability, that they should at once select him as the best fitted to command a Regiment composed of nearly all the able-bodied men of the town ; and the sequel justified the selection, for this Regiment, and the 14th Continental, which was formed from it, at the new enlistment of Jan. 1, 1776, became under the careful and constant training of Glover, the best equipped, best disciplined, and most reliable Corps in the Army.

Frequently called upon in those sudden and critical emergencies, which put to the severest test the soldier's courage and endurance, its brave men elicited the applause and admiration of all, by their unexampled readiness,

skill and intrepidity ; engaged in most of the important battles of the War from its commencement to its close, in many instances assigned the post of honor when extraordinary difficulty or peril surrounded the Army, and ever prepared and willing for service, either on the land or on the water, this Regiment established that world-wide reputation, which Marblehead has, from that time to the present, so nobly sustained.

The sacrifices which Marblehead made for the cause of the Revolution, are shown by the following facts. In 1772, the tonnage of Marblehead was upwards of twelve thousand, and the number of polls twelve hundred and three ; in 1780, the polls were but five hundred and forty four, and the tonnage at the peace, was only fifteen hundred and nine ; nearly every able-bodied citizen was abroad engaged in the public service, either "upon land or water," and at the close of the contest, there were within the borders of this single town, four hundred and forty-eight widows, and nine hundred and sixty-six fatherless children. No other town in the United States of the same population and property, lost so large a proportion of both, probably, as Marblehead.*

The following taken from the Marblehead Register of April 17, 1830, gives a brief account of some interesting events in the early history of the Revolution.

"MARBLEHEAD REMINISCENCES

1773, Dec. 16th. Tea destroyed in Boston.

1774, March 25th. Boston Port Bill passed, only Coasters allowed to enter after being searched at Marblehead and an officer put on board to proceed to Boston ; many strangers in town, and great buzz among the people.

* Marblehead Register, April 17, 1839.

† See Letter Book.

* Report on the American Fisheries, by Lorenzo Sabine 1853, page 202.

July 5th. Governor Gage in town, and dines with Mr. Robert Hooper.

August 1st. Town sent eleven carts laden with Jamaica fish and a cask of oil to Boston, as a present to the inhabitants of that town.

Sept. 30th. The British soldiers stationed on Marblehead Neck. The soldier, who wounded Capt. Merritt, was there punished; five hundred lashes. A Town Meeting was previously held on the subject, which was referred to the military.

Oct. 6th. Great fire in Salem; our people go over with the Union Engine, Edward Homan, Captain. The town of Salem afterwards credits the town of Marblehead for saving their town, or a great part of it. Thanks were given to Capt. Homan for his exertions: it is said that boards were held before his face at the time.

Oct. 8th. Sloop arrived from Boston, soliciting further donations.

1775, Feb. 9th. His Majesty's ship Lively, 20 guns, Capt. Bishop, arrived and anchored opposite the Fort. Capt. and officers, few days after, dine on shore.

Feb. 26th. Came into the harbour a transport with 246 troops, which were landed while the people were gone to meeting in the afternoon on Homan's Beach, and there loaded their guns and marched out of town. Some of the soldiers carried coils of rope. It afterwards appeared, that when they arrived at the North Bridge in Salem, the people took up the bridge to hinder them from going further that way. A compromise, afterwards took place, between the commander, and the people; the bridge was let down and he was allowed to march yards, which he did, and so returned to Marblehead after dark and went on board the Transport again. As they returned through the town, they passed the Marblehead Regiment, all hands to quarters.

March 14th. Capt. Bishop again dined on shore He is said to be a good kind of man.

April 19th. British troops march out of Boston. Paul Revere previously left the town and spread the news. Battle at Lexington.

April 20th. Capt. Bishop sent a message on shore: Town Meeting on the subject; many people moving out of town.

May 3rd. Brig Nancy sailed for Europe.

" 21st. Mr. Whitwell preached to Artillery Company at Old Meeting House. Text Chron. 28, 15.

May 22nd. Drums and fifes go about town; fishermen enlisting for Continental Army.

May 25th. Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton arrive at Boston.

May 26th. Lively ordered to Boston.

" 28th. Preaching at church. Text Jer. 9, 24.

May 30th. Alarm; soldiers said to be landing at the ferry; Glover with the Regiment turn out; himself with a short jacket on; alarm false.

May 31st. The Lively sailed for Boston; the Merlin, Sloop of war takes her place.

June 6th, Arrived a schooner from W. Indies; Glover's; he went off to meet her; the Merlin sent his barge, to order her to the ship, Glover refused, and so run her into Gerry's wharf; much people collected to see the fray.

June 11th. Sailed Schooner Charlotte, Stephens W. Indies.

June 15th. Town send a Committee of three on board the Merlin.

June 17th. Battle of Bunker Hill.

" 21st. A general muster in town; orders came for the Regiment to march.

June 22nd. The Regiment march for Cambridge.

August 1st. The Merlin stops the fishing boats as they pass.

August 24th. Company of Volunteers arrive from Cambridge for privateering. They are to go on board Col. Glover's schr.

Sept. 11. John Grush in schr., sailed for W. Indies.

Sept. 21. All hands repairing Fort, Sundays not excepted.

Sept. 27. A schooner from New Providence in; in the evening they went off and took her and carried her round to ferry.

1776, Jan. 7. Trees on Cat Island cut down last night, suppose by the Merlin.

June 1. The representatives from Salem were not received at the General Court because they were chosen by kernels of corn and pease."

It will be seen by the above, that the Marblehead Regiment was transferred from the Militia to the Provincial or Continental service about the 22d of May, 1775. On the 21st of June, they were ordered to march. On the 22d they marched to Cambridge, and reported for duty to Gen'l Ward, then in command of the gathering forces.

The drumsticks which were used to beat the drum on the day when the Regiment marched from Marblehead to Cambridge, have been preserved in Marblehead as an honored memento of the occasion, and were lately presented to the Essex Institute.

The following is a list of the officers of this Regiment:

Colonel,—John Glover.

Lieutenant Colonel,—John Gerry.

Major,—Gabriel Johnnot.

Adjutant,—William Gibbs.

Captains,—Wm. R. Lee, Wm. Courtis, Wm. Bacon, Thomas Grant, Joel Smith, Nicholson Broughton, Wm. Blackler, John Merritt, John Selman, Francis Symonds.

Lieutenants,—John Glover, Robert Harris, Wm. Mills, Wm. Bubier, John Bray, John Stacey, Nathaniel Clark, Joshua Prentice, Isaac Collyer, Wm. Russell.

Ensigns,—Edward Archbold, Thomas Courtis, Seward Lee, Ebenezer Graves, Joshua Orne, J. Devereaux, Jr., Nathaniel Pearce, Robert Nimblett, Edward Holman, George Ligngrass.

These, except Capt. Wm. R. Lee and his Lieutenant, John Glover, and Ensign Edward Archbold, were all commissioned by the Provincial Congress June 23d, 1775. (See Am. Arch. 4th Series, Vol. II, 828.)* Lee

soon after became Major, and finally was Colonel. He was distinguished throughout the war for bravery and ability as an officer, and was honored by Washington with the appointment to the office of Adjutant General, but declined it in favor of Col. Pickering. (Sparks' Writings of Washington, Vol. IV, 372, 433; Vol. V, 158.) Col. Lee was afterwards, from 1802 to 1825, Collector at the Port of Salem.

John Glover was the eldest son of the Colonel, and was subsequently a Captain in the 14th Regiment. Archbold also became Adjutant in the same Regiment.

The uniform of the Regiment consisted of a blue round jacket and trowsers trimmed with leather buttons. (Lossing Am. Rev., Vol. 2nd, 606.) It received the name of the 21st Regiment, but was afterwards also known as the "Marine Regiment." While at Cambridge it had an important share in that series of operations which finally resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the "ministerial army," and its officers were often honored with those temporary appointments which in a new army require so much skill and experience. (See Ord. Book, No. 1.)

On the 4th of Oct., 1775, Col. Glover with Stephen Moylan, (one of Washington's Aids and Muster Master General) at the request of Washington, took charge of the equipment and manning of the armed vessels and cruisers which did such invaluable service in the early part of the war. He and his Regiment were stationed at Beverly, for this purpose, from the latter part of the year 1775, until July 20th, 1776, when they left that place for New York.

* John Glover received also a commission, which is still in the possession of his descendants, from

the Continental Congress, dated July 1st, 1775 signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary.

While at Beverly, two Captains of the Regiment, John Selman and Nicholas Broughton, (afterwards a son-in-law of Col. Glover,) undertook the first naval expedition of the Revolution; Broughton, as Commodore, commanding the Schooner Lynch, 6 guns, and Selman the Franklin, 4 guns, (the same afterwards commanded by Capt. Mugford,) each taking his company for the crew.

An interesting account of this expedition, written by Capt. Selman himself, may be found in the Salem Gazette of July 22nd, 1856. They sailed from Beverly Oct. 21st, 1775, their main object being to intercept and capture the British transports and vessels. Being detained, however, a long time, by adverse winds and weather, and hearing that men were being recruited for the British army at Quebec, on the Island of St. John's, (now Prince Edward's Island,) they landed at that place, and, with their crews, captured the Fort on the Island, and also took prisoners and brought off "Gov. Colbeck and Judge Wright," who, as they were informed, "were the official persons swearing these men in behalf of George 3d. for Quebec," the intention being, "to break up this recruiting business," and "do essential service to Montgomery, who was then attacking Quebec." Having returned to Beverly, with their prisoners and other captures, they repaired at once to Cambridge, to report to Gen. Washington their success, but were surprised to find him displeased with the result of the voyage. The General Orders of Nov. 5, 1775, (Ord. Book No. 2.,) give an explanation of this cool reception. Washington, at that time, considered it of the greatest importance to conciliate the people of the Northern Provinces; and he might well fear, that the vigorous and somewhat rough manner in which Selman and Broughton had treated the dignitaries of

St. John's Island, would tend to interrupt the friendship which then existed between that people and the Colonies.

It was under the agency of Col. Glover that Capt. John Manly's vessel was fitted out, and the crew was obtained from his Regiment. Manly, who was a native of Marblehead, received a naval commission from Washington, October, 1775. His first command was the schooner Lee; he was subsequently in command of the frigates, Hancock and Hague. He died in Boston, in 1793, and was buried with distinction.

Capt. Samuel Tucker, another celebrated Privateersman of Marblehead, sailed under the same auspices. He is said to have captured more British guns and British seamen than Paul Jones, or any other Captain in the service of the thirteen states. Captain Tucker took John Adams to Europe in 1779. On the passage, he fell in with an enemy. It was agreed to fight her, and also that Mr. Adams should retire below; but Tucker soon observed him, with a gun, fighting as a common marine, and in tones of authority ordered him to leave the deck; Mr. Adams, however, continued at his post, when, at last, Tucker seized him, and forced him away, exclaiming as he did so, "I am commanded by the Continental Congress to carry you in safety to Europe, and I will do it." He removed after the Revolution to Bristol, Maine, where he died in 1803.*

The gallant Capt. James Mugford also, whose capture of the Brig Hope, with her cargo of fifteen hundred barrels of powder, besides other munitions of war, in Boston Harbor on the 17th of May, 1776, was of such inestimable value to the Colonies, had been a

* Report on the American Fisheries, by Lorenzo Sabine, page 201.

Captain in this Regiment, and his crew of 20 men were volunteers from it at Beverly. This capture was at the time considered by Washington as of the greatest importance, supplying the army as it did with the much needed article of powder at a time, when the whole stock on hand did not amount to more than nine rounds per man, and our lines, if attacked, could have made no resistance.

Capt. Mugford, with others in Marblehead, had been, the previous year, impressed into the British service by a press-gang, which came ashore from the Frigate Lively, then lying in Marblehead harbor, opposite "Skinner's Head" on the Neck side. The Frigate had thrown out ballast here, and the place is still called "the Ballast." Mugford's wife, as soon as she heard of the capture of her husband, went on board the frigate, and demanded his release, stating that they had but just been married, and she depended upon him for her support. The Captain promised to release him, and did so.

When taken, Mugford had been sent on board a sloop of War, which lay off the Harbor. While there, he heard the sailors talking about the "powder ship," which they were expecting from England. It was this knowledge, which made him so eager to undertake his enterprise. He applied for, and obtained from Gen. Ward, then at Philadelphia, a commission, with power to capture the expected vessel, and under that commission he sailed. The haste with which he proceeded occasioned some irregularities, which perhaps was the cause why the prize money failed to be properly and justly paid.

Mugford's naval victory on the 19th of May, 1776, though fatal to himself, places him first on the List of Naval Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution. At his funeral,

which was conducted with great ceremony and distinction, the "Marine Regiment" performed the Military honors.

To show the activity and zeal with which the privateering business was conducted at that time, it is stated, that in a single season there were despatched from Salem and Beverly fifty-two privateers, chiefly owned in Salem and Beverly, which mounted about seven hundred and fifty guns, and carried crews of nearly four thousand men. From May 1776, to February 1778, the American Privateers, one hundred and seventy-three in number, made prize of seven hundred and thirty-three British vessels, which with their cargoes were worth more than twenty-five millions of dollars, after deducting the value of the property retaken and restored.*

The following documents show the manner in which Glover was connected with this business :

**INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONEL GLOVER AND
MR. MOYLAN.**

**CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, }
Oct. 4, 1775. }**

His Excellency, having resolved to equip two armed vessels, has empowered you to negotiate this business, in which the following directions are to be observed :

- 1st. That the vessels be approved sailers, and as well found as possible.
- 2d. That you have an appraisement made of them, by indifferent people.
- 3d. That you agree, at as reasonable a rate as you can, for the hire of the vessels, and, if possible, procure the cannon and swivels on loan, and if not, purchase them at the cheapest rate per month.
- 4th. If you cannot equip them suitably at *Salem or Marblehead*, one of you proceed to *Newburyport*, where there are several vessels, and sundry cannon provided, suitable for this purpose.
- 5th. You are, as soon as possible, to send

* American Fisheries, Sabine 200.

down proper directions for the making of the cartridges, and providing ammunition, and a list of what will be wanted.

6th. You are to nominate some suitable person at *Cape Ann, Marblehead*, and such other place, where any prizes may be sent, as an agent to take care of such prizes, instructing him to give as early information as possible of all captures, and the list of cargoes, as far as he can do it from papers. These persons when nominated by you, to receive instructions from Head Quarters. You are also to settle with them the terms; and let them be persons of approved good character, and known substance. All agreements &c. to be put in writing.

7th. All contracts entered into by you jointly, when together, or separately in case one should go to *Newbury*, the General will ratify and confirm.

8th. As soon as either of the vessels is in such forwardness, as to be ready to sail in a few days, you are to send notice to Head Quarters, that the officers and men may march down.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

COLONEL JOSEPH REED TO THE COMMITTEES
OF SALEM AND GLOUCESTER.

CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, }
October 4, 1775. }

Gentlemen:

I am directed by his Excellency General *Washington*, to inform you, that he has referred the disposition of the cargo of the vessel lately taken within your District, to the General Court of this Colony, to whom he has also recommended the brave captors for a suitable compensation. He now proposes to equip the vessels as ships of war, and immediately to send them on a cruise; or, if these vessels are not fit for the service, to exchange them for others, for which purpose he has despatched Colonel *Glover*; and as it will not only be a protection for the coast, but probably greatly dis-

tress the enemy, his Excellency requests your kind assistance to Colonel *Glover* in managing this business.

I am, by his Excellency's orders,
most respectfully, Gentlemen,
your obedient and humble servant,
J. REED.

COLONEL JOSEPH REED TO COLONEL JOHN
GLOVER.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
October 4, 1775. }

Sir:

The vote of the General Court is at length received, but in such terms, and in such a manner, that his Excellency, the General, does not choose to meddle with either of the vessels. You will, therefore, on receipt of this, take two other vessels, the most suitable for our purpose, upon the best terms you can. Let them be prime sailors, put them into the best order, and lose no time. A great number of transports are hourly expected at *Boston*, from *England* and elsewhere. If you cannot equip them with guns suitable from *Salem*, by going to *Newburyport* you may find not only a suitable vessel, but have your choice of guns for the purpose. As you may have more men upon your hands, than you will be able to manage, Mr. *Moylan*, the Muster-Master General, is associated with you in this business; and whatever engagements are entered into by you and Mr. *Moylan*, when you may happen to be together, or by either, in case one goes to *Newbury*, the General will fully ratify and confirm.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
J. REED.

To Colonel JOHN GLOVER, Marblehead.

S. MOYLAN AND J. GLOVER TO GENERAL
WASHINGTON.

SALEM, Monday, Oct. 9, 1775.

Sir:

We were too sanguine in our expectations on Saturday, which occasioned Mr. *Moylan* to tell Mr. *Reed*, that one of the schoon-

ers would be ready for the sea, on Thursday next. It is difficult to procure carpenters, to put them in the necessary order. We therefore think it will be Saturday, before the first will be ready to sail; on that day, we would recommend to your Excellency to order the Captain and his company to set off; on the Wednesday ensuing, we have no doubt but that the other vessel will be properly fitted.

Col. Glover has given the strongest proofs of his good opinion of the schooner, commanded by Captain Broughton: he has ventured his brother and his favorite son on board of her. However, lest any blame may lie with him, if any misfortune should happen, (which God avert,) he will be pleased to have the Captain and his company removed to a vessel of better fame for sailing. * * *

COL. JOSEPH REED TO CAPT. NICHOLSON BROUGHTON.

HEAD QUARTERS, Oct. 12, 1775.

Sir:

You are to recruit your present crew to seventy men, including officers, but not out of the companies stationed at Marblehead for the security of the coast, without the consent of the committee. You will have further instructions in a few days. In the mean time you are to follow the orders of your Colonel.

I am, Sir,

your very humble servant,
J. REED.

(The same to Capt. Selman.)

JOHN GLOVER TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

MARBLEHEAD, Oct. 15, 1775.

Sir:

This will acquaint you, the two vessels, that the Captains Broughton and Selman are to command, are ready to take the troops on board. The forms for the cannon and swivel cartridges I have sent to Col. Burbank. Would it not be best that every man be furnished with a spear, or cutlass, and a pair of pistols, if to be had? Our guns are very unhandy in boarding. I have

procured provisions for two vessels, saving four thousand weight of bread, which cannot be had here, but at the extravagant price of thirty-two shillings per hundred weight. Capt. Selman has his complement of men, to ten, which, with your Excellency's leave, he will take out of the regiment. Capt. Broughton is very unwell, but hope it is nothing more than a bad cold, which he took at the time of his running his vessel on shore. He has not been able to recruit a single man here; apprehend he may get his complement out of the Regiment with your Excellency's leave. This morning, six o'clock, saw a ship coming out of Boston; steered her course directly for Marblehead, which alarmed the inhabitants very much. She came almost to the harbour's mouth, tacked ship, and stood off where she now is about one or two leagues distant. I communicated to my son your Excellency's intention (as handed to me by Col. Reed) of giving him the command of one of the vessels, which he seems much pleased with; hope his conduct will meet your Excellency's approbation; he therefore waits for directions.

I am your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
JOHN GLOVER.

To his Excellency, **GEN. WASHINGTON.**

ROBERT H. HARRISON TO WILLIAM PALFREY AND COL. JOHN GLOVER OF MARBLEHEAD.

CAMBRIDGE, December 4, 1775.

Sir:

I am commanded by his Excellency to inform you that he received your favours of the 1st. and 3d. instant, and that your activity and conduct merit his approbation. He is much obliged to the people, who have afforded their assistance in securing this valuable prize, and for the alertness they have discovered, and zeal for the service of their country. You will be pleased to spare the Committee a few of the cannon shot, taking a receipt for the same, and mentioning the cost, that they may be repaid when they get theirs. As to the cannon, his Excellency is

exceedingly sorry that the want of them here is so great that he cannot spare them, or he willingly would. His Excellency thinks that the ship *Concord* and cargo should be a prize, as the enemy every day are seizing our vessels; but, conceiving himself not authorized to judge a vessel coming from *Britain* here, with goods for a company or house in *Boston*, he thinks it expedient to send to Congress for their determination, for which purpose an express will go to-morrow morning with such letters and papers as may be necessary for them to determine upon.

If this vessel can be run up into some secure place, where the enemy cannot get her again, the goods may, and should be kept on board, under a proper guard, to prevent embezzlement. But if this cannot be done, and there will be danger of the enemy's recovering the ship and cargo, the goods must be landed. The bill of lading is sent for that purpose, which will do as well as the invoice. There are several small parcels on board, for which there are no invoices.

I am, &c.,

R. H. HARRISON.

P. S. The Committee may keep the two four-pounders you spared them till called for. Take their receipt.*

On the 1st of January, 1776, most of the men of the 21st or Marine Regiment re-enlisted for the war and formed the 14th Continental Regiment, the new arrangement of the Army taking effect from that date. Col. Glover was commissioned Colonel of the New Regiment.

The following list of the Company Officers of the 14th Regiment, is taken from Glover's Letter Book.

1st Company. Capt., W'm Courtis Esq.—First Lieut., Edward Archbold — Second Lieut., Thos. Courtis—Ensign, James Foster.

* See American Archives, 4th series, Vols. 3 and 4. Also Lossing, II., 637.

2nd Company. Captain, Thos. Grant Esq.—First Lieut., William Bubier—Second Lieut. Eben'r Graves—Ensign, John Allen.

3d Company. Captain, John Glover Esq.—First Lieut., Joshua Orne—Second Lieut.. Marston Watson—Ensign, William Hawks.

4th Company. Captain, Nathaniel Bond Esq — First Lieut., Theophilus Munson—Second Lieut., Seward Lee—Ensign, Jeremiah Reed.

5th Company. Captain, Joseph Swasey Esq.—First Lieut., Robert Williams—Second Licut., Thomas Fosdick — Ensign, Rob't Wormsted.

6th Company. Captain, Joseph Lee Esq.—First Lieut., Nath'l Clark — Second Lieut., Joseph Stacey—Ensign, Samuel Gatchel.

7th Company. Captain, Moses Brown Esq.—First Lieut., William Graves—Second Lieut., John Wallis — Ensign, John Clarke.

8th Company. Captain, Gilbert Warner Speakman Esq.—First Lieut., Robert Nimbitt — Second Lieut., William Jones — Ensign, John Brown.

On the 20th of July, 1776, Glover marched with his Regiment from Beverly to New York. Having arrived there on the 9th of August, they were ordered to join General Sullivan's Brigade. (Gen. Orders. Am. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 1, 514 & 913.)

On the 16th of August, Capt. Fosdick, with Capt. Thomas, took command of two fire ships, and proceeding up the Hudson River, attacked and endeavored to set fire to the *Phoenix* and *Rose*, two British Ships of War that had passed up the river and stationed themselves at Tarrytown. Fosdick grappled the *Phoenix*, but failed to set fire to her; they however burned the tender belonging to

the Phoenix, and the British ships soon after retreated back to the fleet, leaving the river unmolested. (Gordon, II., 305.)

Capt. Thomas Fosdick had acted as Adjutant of the 21st Regiment, and was Glover's Brigade Major in 1778. He appears to have been a particular friend and was afterwards connected with his family. He was an excellent penman, as appears by his name, written on the first page of No. 4 of the Orderly Books, which Book was probably kept by him as Brigade Major.

The 14th Regiment, during the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, was stationed on New York Island. At five the next morning, it crossed over to Long Island and took post at Wallabout Bay on the left of the American Army. On the 28th, Washington having decided upon the perilous plan of evacuating Long Island, Colonel Glover with the whole of his Regiment fit for duty were called upon to take command of the vessels and flat bottomed boats, which had been brought down from the North River for the purpose of transporting the army across to the New York side.

The following account of the manner in which they performed this important service, and also of the subsequent evacuation of New York, is taken substantially from Gordon's History of the American War. Gordon, who is now considered one of the best authorities, derived much information from Glover, both by personal conversation and correspondence. In this as well as other parts of his History the phraseology indicates that he made frequent use of Glover's letters.^{*}

* Compare Glover's letter to his mother, Oct. 6, 1776, with Gordon's account of the attack on New York, Sept. 15, 1776.

On the 28th of August, the boats and vessels, which were to transport the army from Long Island, having all been collected at Brooklyn, Col. Glover went over from New York to superintend the transportation; at about seven in the evening, officers and men went to work with a spirit and resolution peculiar to the Marblehead Corps. The oars were muffled and everything was done with the greatest possible silence and despatch. General Washington, heedless of the entreaties of his officers, who urged him to pay more regard to his personal safety, staid on the Island through the night, encouraging and directing the men, and only left when the covering party abandoned the lines at about six the next morning.

During the first part of the night the tide was at ebb, and the wind blew strong from the Northeast, which adding to the rapidity of the current, rendered it apparently impossible to effect the retreat with the few row-boats at command, and put it out of the power of Col. Glover's men to make any use of the sail boats. General M'Dougal, who had charge of the embarkation of the troops, sent Col. Grayson, one of the Commander in Chief's aids, to report to his excellency their embarrassed situation; and gave it as his opinion that a retreat was impracticable that night. The Colonel returned soon after, not being able to find the Commander in Chief, on which the General went on with the embarkation under all these discouragements. But about eleven, the wind died away and soon after sprung up at South west, and blew fresh, which rendered the sail boats of use, and at the same time made the passage from the Island to the City, direct, easy and expeditious. Providence further interposed in favor of the retreating army, by sending a

thick fog about two o'clock in the morning, which hung over Long Island, while on New York side it was clear.

The fog and wind continued to favor the retreat, till the whole army, 9000 in number, with all the field artillery, such heavy ordnance as was of most value, ammunition, provision, cattle, horses, carts &c., were safe over.

The water was so remarkably smooth as to admit of the row-boats being loaded to within a few inches of the gunnel. The enemy, unconscious of what was going on, were so near that they were heard at work with their pickaxes and shovels. In about half an hour after the lines were finally abandoned, the fog cleared off and the British were seen taking possession of the American works. Four boats were on the river, three half way over, full of troops; the fourth, within reach of the enemy's fire upon the shore, was compelled to return; she had only three men in her who had tarried behind to plunder. The river is a mile or more across, and yet the retreat was effected in less than thirteen hours, a great part of which time it rained hard.*

This event, one of the most remarkable in the War, did much towards establishing the fame of Washington, and confidence in his ability as a military leader. It would, however, have been impossible but for the skill and activity of Glover and his Marble-head Regiment.

On the 4th of Sept., Glover was placed in command of General Clinton's Brigade, and on the 13th and 14th, he with his Brigade superintended the evacuation of New York City. During the night of the 13th, they removed

safely to the Jersey shore all the sick in and about the City, amounting to 500.

Having accomplished this, they had carried their tents and all their baggage to the river to be transported up in boats, when an alarm took place, and Glover received orders to march his brigade to Harlem (about eight miles from New York on New York Island) to join Gen. M'Dougal. They were thus compelled to leave the baggage of two regiments behind, which afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy. The next morning, Sept. 15, they marched to Kingsbridge (15 miles from New York, at the Northern extremity of the Island.) They had but just reached there, and were unslinging their knapsacks, when an express arrived with an account that the enemy were landing; upon which they marched back without any kind of refreshment, joined five other brigades, about 7000 men, and formed on Harlem Plains, having marched 23 miles, besides the labor of transporting the sick.

About eleven o'clock, Gen. Howe landed his troops, under cover of five ships of war, in two divisions, between Kip's bay and Tuttie bay, on the East River half way between New York and Harlem, the Hessians in one place and the British in another. As soon as Gen. Washington heard the firing of the men of war, he rode with all despatch towards the lines, but to his great mortification, found the troops posted there retreating with the utmost precipitation. His attempts to stop them were fruitless, though he drew his sword, threatened to run them through, cocked and snapped his pistols. A strong division of the British army under General Clinton had previously landed at a place higher up than where the Americans had expected them. Three large ships were sta-

* (See Gordon, II, 313.)

tioned in the North River opposite to those in the East River, and all kept up a constant cannonading with grape shot and lan-

grage quite across the Island. When the British were completely landed, they marched on towards the Kingsbridge road.

The Americans that had fled upon the approach of the enemy, stopped not till they were met by Col. Glover's and the five other brigades. The forces being joined, the whole marched forward and took post on some heights where they remained. The troops now wished to be led forward against the British, but Washington, though at first he consented, on mature consideration refused, as he could place no dependence upon the militia and flying camp, who composed half the number then present.*

Meanwhile the British Generals wasting their time at the house of Mr. Robert Murray, a quaker, (where Mrs. Murray, a good and true friend to the American cause, entertained them civilly with cakes and wine) and their army being consequently inactive, gave Gen. Putnam the opportunity to escape with about 3500 men from New York City where they had been left when Col. Glover had been ordered away.

Thus was the evacuation of New York effected with much more success than could have been expected considering the superiority of the British force, and the confusion occasioned among the Americans by their unexpected attack. It is indeed surprising that the British did not capture the whole Army, situated as it was on a long and narrow island, with a broad river on each side, up which the British fleet could have easily transported forces sufficient to cut off the retreating Americans. But here—as well as

at the previous evacuation of Long Island, and in the wonderful series of retreats which Washington's Army soon afterwards made till they reached and recrossed the Delaware, and achieved the splendid victory at Trenton which gave such new vigor and life to the sinking cause of Liberty—Providence seems to have taken under its special protection that army upon which rested the hopes of humanity.

The energy and skill displayed by Glover at this time in removing the sick from New York and in saving the public stores and ammunition, proved him to be an officer of uncommon ability, and obtained for him the particular regard and friendship of Washington. An opportunity soon afterwards occurred for him and his brigade to prove that they also possessed courage and prowess on the field of battle. The Army, being still encamped on N. Y. Island, were nearly surrounded by the enemy who made various attempts to dislodge them, and on the 18th of October a skirmish took place in which Glover and his Brigade acted a conspicuous part, and behaved with such gallantry and coolness as to receive the special thanks of both Gen. Lee, who commanded the Division, and Gen. Washington.

The British Army under Howe amounting at that time to about 30,000 men, nearly twice the number of the American Army, on the 18th of October made their first landing on the mainland, at Frog's Neck in west Chester County, a few miles to the east of Kingsbridge, which was the most important position in the American lines, being their only means of passage from the Island. Washington regarded with much anxiety this movement of the enemy. A successful landing at this place would turn the left of the American Army

* See Glover's letter to his mother, Oct. 6th.

and deprive them of their only means of escape; and it was evident that such a landing could not long be prevented. It was therefore by the urgent advice of Gen. Lee, who had just arrived from the field of victory at Charleston, determined to withdraw the army from the Island. Meanwhile, to delay the advance of the British, Col. Glover's Brigade was despatched to West Chester, where they met them and soon became engaged in conflict. Glover succeeded twice in repulsing the enemy, but finally, finding their force to be greatly superior in number, by Gen. Lee's orders he withdrew to a strong position in the rear.

This skirmish served to check the British and thus give time for the withdrawal of the men and army stores from N. Y. Island. By it Glover had the honor of being the first to resist the landing of a British Army on the main land of America. For his services he was thanked, in General Orders of the 19th, by Gen. Lee as follows:

MILE SQUARE, Oct. 19, 1776.

Gen. Lee returns his warmest thanks to Col. Glover and the Brigade under his command, not only for their gallant behavior yesterday, but for their prudent, cool, orderly and soldierlike conduct in all respects. He assures these brave men that he shall omit no opportunity of showing his gratitude. All the wounded to be immediately carried to Valentine's Hill, at the second Liberty pole, where surgeons should repair to dress them; they are afterwards to be forwarded to Fort Washington.

The following are the General Orders of Washington:

HEAD QUARTERS, Oct. 21, 1776.

The hurried situation of the Gen. the two last days having prevented him from paying that attention to Col. Glover and the officers

and soldiers who were with him in the skirmish on Friday last, that their merit and good behavior deserved, he flatters himself that his thanks though delayed will nevertheless be acceptable to them, as they are offered with great sincerity and cordiality; at the same time he hopes that every other part of the Army will do their duty with equal bravery and zeal whenever called upon, and neither dangers nor difficulties nor hardships will discourage soldiers engaged in the cause of Liberty and while we are contending for all that freemen hold dear and valuable.

The following letters written by Glover are of particular interest in connection with this part of the Campaign. They are taken from his letter book.

BURDIT'S FERRY, Sept. 16, 1776.

Sir:

This moment by express from Gen. Washington I am to inform you, it is ordered you should send me a particular account of the situation of the troops under your command, as from the cannonading this morning he is anxiously concerned for you.

I am Sir yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER,
Commandant Brigade.

To Col. DURKEE.

BURDIT'S FERRY, Sept. 28, 1776.

Sir:

The express I sent off to Gen. Mercer is this moment returned, being obliged to go to Amboy to find him; enclosed is his letter to your Excellency. Col. Baldwin's Regiment is much in want of tents, there being none to be had here, nor any barns but what are taken up for the sick. The men by being so much exposed I fear will be all sick and very soon unfit for duty. The enemy are forming an encampment on the edge of North River about one mile below where the battle

was fought on Monday last. I have moved the Brigade up the hill about one mile and a half from the ferry. Col. Bradley's Regiment is posted between my Brigade and Paulus' Hook. The Asia, man of war, passed by that post at nine o'clock this morning. Col. Durkee saluted her with 5 shots, 32 pounders, which was not returned. Col. Durkee expects to be reinforced with 500 men from Gen. Mercer, when he hopes to defend the post should he be attacked.

I am with duty and respect
your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,
JOHN GLOVER.

To his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON.

The following is the reply to the above letter, copied from the original:

HEAD QUARTERS, COL. MORISS'S, }
Sept. 18, 1776. }

Sir:

The inconveniences Col. Baldwin's regiment must of necessity be exposed to, for the want of tents, is a circumstance I can only lament but cannot remedy; to supply them from this place is altogether out of my power, as one half of the brigades here are in the same situation; all I can say on the subject is to recommend to you, the building of huts in the most convenient manner the nature of the case will admit of, to answer the present purpose, until proper barracks can be erected; where these huts are to be placed, as also the propriety of continuing your present encampment so far distant from the ferry as a mile and a half, will be determined upon the spot by Gen. Green and yourself; he is gone to visit your quarters to day.

I am Sir
your humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

COL. GLOVER.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, NEW JERSEY, }
Oct. 6, 1776. }

Rever'd Sir:

I am now to inform you I have taken the liberty to return your name as Chaplain to my Regiment during the time it was in Beverly. For which service I have drawn £5 per month which is only half pay, there being only one Chaplain allowed by Congress for two Regiments. Enclosed is £30, which you will please to accept as a gratuity for your services above mentioned, with my best regards to yourself and lady, and believe me to be respectfully yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER.

P. S. My best regards to Mr. Agent Bartlett and Lady.

Per favor of Capt Nicholas Thorndick.*

"FORT CONSTITUTION, }
Oct. 7, 1776. }

Dear Mother:

My last was the 23d ult. by Baker, since which I received yours of the 9th and 15th, in answer thereto. Your letter I gave his Excellency who observed that the business of the Army in its present confused state was more than he could possibly attend to, without anything else, but was very sorry to have any gentleman ill treated or superseded, who had his appointment from him and who had conducted to his satisfaction, but all that he at present could do was to write to Congress or the Marine Committee; which he since told me he did and enclosed your letter, to which he has not received an answer. The appointment of persons to appraise the powder does not lay with the General, but with the Congress or Marine Committee. Mr. Gerry has it in his power to do more for you than any one else. I dare say will upon application. The Congress have resolved to raise 88 Battalions for the defence of the American States, of which Massachusetts is to furnish 15. The whole number including com-

* This letter was probably written to Rev. Isaac Story of Marblehead.

missioned, non-commissioned officers and privates is 64,064. A Colonel of a Regiment to have 500 acres of land, Lieut. Col. 450, Major 400, Captain 350, subaltern officers 300, non-commissioned officers and privates 100 each at the end of the war. This to be given them out of lands in the State from whence they came. Besides this the soldiers are to have 20 dollars bounty and a suit of clothes. Had this been done 12 months ago we should now have had an army who would have been a match for the enemy in the open field; but at present we dare not meet them there, our army being composed of flying Camp, four months Levy men, and one month Militia, who are always uneasy and cannot go through the fatigue and hardships, which soldiers are necessarily called to, like those troops that have been seasoned to it. We have a few old Regiments, if detached by themselves, I believe would do honour to their Country, but we are obliged to intermix them with the raw troops, which is by far the greatest part of the army, consequently confuse the whole. This we saw verified on the 15th ult., the day we evacuated New York, and happy for us we began the retreat so timely as we did, otherwise the whole that were in the City must have been cut off; for the enemy had landed 18,000 men on that day on the East side about 4 miles from the City, covered by 10 sail of men of war, and opposite to them on the North River came up three large ships. The whole kept up a constant cannonading with grape shot and langrage quite across the Island. I lost 2 men in the retreat, Wormsted Trefry of Marblehead and Benjamin Rawden of Lynn.

On the 23d a detachment from several Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jackson, consisting of 240 men were sent off to dislodge the enemy from Montressor's Island, for which purpose six boats were provided to carry 40 men each. Col. Jackson led, Major Hendly of Charlestown with him. They were met by the enemy at the water's edge before they landed, who gave them a heavy fire. Notwithstanding this the Col. landed with the party in his boat, gave them battle and compelled them to retreat, called to the other boats to push and land, but the scoundrels, coward-

like, retreated back and left him and his party to fall a sacrifice. The enemy seeing this, 150 of them rushed out of the woods and attacked them again at 30 yards distance. Jackson with his little party nobly defended the ground until every man but eight was killed on the spot, and himself wounded, before he ordered a retreat. Major Hendly carrying off Col. Jackson was shot dead as he was putting him into the boat, and not a single man of the 8 but what was wounded. One of them died at the oar before they landed on the Main. The officers who commanded the other boats are all under arrest and will be tried for their lives. In short if some example is not made of such rascally conduct, there will be no encouragement for men of spirit to exert themselves. As the case now is they will always fall a sacrifice, while such low-lived scoundrels, that have neither Honour nor the Good of their Country at heart, will skulk behind and get off clear.

Yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER.

The two following letters are taken from the American Archives, 5th series, Vol. II.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLONEL GLOVER, DATED

MILE SQUARE, Oct. 22, 1776.

You no doubt heard the enemy landed all their army on *Frog's Point* the 11th instant, leaving only twelve hundred men in *York*, and there remained until the 18th, which was *Friday*. I arose early in the morning and went on the hill with my glass, and discovered a number of ships in the *Sound* under way; in a short time saw the boats, upwards of two hundred sail, all manned and formed in four grand divisions. I immediately sent off Major *Lee* express to Gen. *Lee*, who was about three miles distant, and without waiting his orders, turned out the brigade I have the honour to command, and very luckily for us I did, as it turned out afterwards, the enemy having stole a march one and a half miles on us. I marched down to oppose their landing with about seven hundred and fifty men, and three

field-pieces, but had not gone more than half the distance before I met their advanced guard about thirty men; upon which I detached a Captain's guard of forty men to meet them, while I could dispose of the main body to advantage. This plan succeeded very well, as you will hereafter see. The enemy had the advantage of us, being posted on an eminence which commanded the ground we had to march over. However, I did the best I could, and disposed of my little party to the best of my judgment; Colonel *Reed's* on the left of the road, Colonel *Shepherd's* in the rear and to the right of him, Colonel *Baldwin's* in the rear and on the right of *Shepherd's*, my own regiment commanded by Captain *Courtis* (Colonel *Johonot* being sick, and Major *Lee* being Brigade Major,) bringing up the rear with the three field-pieces of artillery. Thus disposed of, I rode forward—(oh! the anxiety of mind I was then in for the fate of the day,—the lives of seven hundred and fifty men immediately at hazard, and under God their preservation entirely depended on their being well disposed of; besides this, my country, my honour, my own life, and every thing that was dear, appeared at that critical moment to be at stake—I would have given a thousand worlds to have had General *Lee*, or some other experienced officer present, to direct, or at least to approve of what I had done—looked around, but could see none, they all being three miles from me, and the action came on so sudden it was out of their power to be with me,)—to the advance guard, and ordered them to advance, who did, within fifty yards, and received their fire without the loss of a man; we returned it, and fell four of them, and kept the ground till we exchanged five rounds. Their body being much larger than mine, and having two men killed and several wounded, which weakened my party, the enemy pushing forward not more than thirty yards distant, I ordered a retreat, which was masterly well done by the Captain who commanded the party. The enemy gave a shout and advanced; Colonel *Reed's*, laying under cover of a stone wall undiscovered till they came within thirty yards, then rose up and gave them the whole charge; the enemy broke and retreated for

the main body to come up. In this situation we remained about an hour and a half, when they appeared about four thousand, with seven pieces of artillery: they now advance, keeping up a constant firing of artillery; we kept our post under cover of the stone wall before mentioned till they came within fifty yards of us, rose up and gave them the whole charge of the battalion; they halted and returned the fire with showers of musketry and cannon balls. We exchanged seven rounds at this post, retreated and formed in the rear of Col. *Shepherd* and on his left; they then shouted and pushed on till they came on *Shepherd*, posted behind a fine double stone wall; he rose up and fired by grand divisions, by which he kept up a constant fire, and maintained his post till he exchanged seventeen rounds with them, and caused them to retreat several times; once in particular so far that a soldier of Colonel *Shepherd's* leaped over the wall and took a hat and canteen off of a Captain that lay dead on the ground they retreated from. However, their body being so much larger than ours, we were for the preservation of the men forced to retreat, and formed in the rear of *Baldwin's* regiment; they then came up to *Baldwin's*, but the ground being much in their favour, and their heavy train of artillery, we could do but little before we retreated to the bottom of the hill, and had to pass through a run of water, (the bridge I had taken up before,) and then marched up a hill the opposite side of the creek, where I left my artillery; the ground being rough and much broken I was afraid to risk it over. The enemy halted, and played away their artillery at us, and we at them, till night, without any damage on our side, and but very little on theirs. At dark we came off, and marched about three miles, leading to *Dobb's Ferry*, after fighting all day without victuals or drink, laying as a picket all night, the heavens over us and the earth under us, which was all we had, having left our baggage at the old encampment we left in the morning. The next morning marched over to *Mile Square*. I had eight men killed and thirteen wounded, among which was Colonel *Shepherd*, a brave officer. *Sunday*, General *Lee* sent for and informed

me there were two hundred barrels of pork and flour at *East Chester*, if the enemy had not taken it: would be glad I would think of some way to bring it off. I sent out and pressed fifteen wagons, and at night turned out the whole brigade, and went down so nigh the enemy we heard their musick and talk very plain, and brought off the whole.

Wednesday, sent out a scouting party, principally from my own regiment, who met with a party of *Hessians*, and attacked them, killed twelve and took three prisoners; one of the slain was an officer of rank, on horseback; the horse was taken and brought off. We had one man mortally wounded, of Colonel *Baldwin's* regiment.

Sunday, the enemy struck their tents, and were on a march in two colums, one to the right, and the other to the left, towards the *North River*. General *Lee* immediately gave orders for his division, which consisted of eight thousand men, to march for *North-Castle*, to take the ground to the eastward and north of them, about fourteen miles distance. We had not marched more than three miles before we saw the right column advancing in a cross road to cut us off, not more than three quarters of a mile distance; this being our situation, eight thousand men on the road with their baggage, artillery, and one hundred and fifty wagons, filled the road for four miles. We then turned off and marched by *Dobb's Ferry* road, and got into *White-Plains* about ten o'clock *Monday* morning, after being out all night. We left General *M'Dougall's* brigade posted on a height between the enemy and us, to cover our march. About twelve o'clock they attacked him with a heavy column, supported with twelve pieces of artillery, who pressed him so hard he was obliged to retreat, having twenty men killed and about forty wounded, and wholly from their artillery.

I am posted on a mountain, commanding the roads to *Albany* and *New England*; the enemy on one opposite, about one mile distance. We expect an attack every moment; I don't care how soon, as I am very certain, with the blessing of God, we shall give them a drubbing. Where you will hear from me next is very uncertain.

**EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM FORT LEE,
(LATE FORT CONSTITUTION, BUT NOW ALTERED
BY GENERAL ORDERS,) DATED OCTOBER
19, 1776.**

"Yesterday's affair was honourable to us. Three regiments, Glover's, Reed's, and Shepherd's, of Massachusetts, under Colonel Glover, who commanded the brigade, were advanced under cover to receive the enemy, marching out towards the country. Colonel Shepherd was well covered under a wall, and at thirty or forty yards gave their Grenadiers and Infantry an unexpected heavy fire, then a second, and third, which broke the enemy so much that they ran away as fast as they could, in confusion. They returned with field-pieces and outflanked our party, which occasioned our people to retreat to a short distance, where they rallied well and kept their ground against their cannonade and numbers. Our men behaved with remarkable spirit and coolness, and I think are in a good way to do great things. We lost a few, thirty or forty killed and wounded. Two deserters from the enemy say they lost one thousand, but really I have the best opinions to believe they lost one hundred and fifty or upwards, as our men fired with great coolness at a good distance. They are trying to surround us. It won't be easy; and I am mistaken if they don't meet some severe rubbers."

In a letter, dated North Castle, Nov. 14, 1776, Col. Glover describes the attack of the British under Gen. Leslie upon the right of the American army at White Plains on the 28th and 29th of October. Gen. M'Dougal with about 1600 men was posted on Chatterton's Hill on the west side of the river Bronx. Gen. Leslie and Col. Rahl were ordered to dislodge him. Four regiments of militia, upon the approach of the British cavalry, ran away, leaving Gen. M'Dougal with only 600 men, with these he defended the hill for about an hour, against the whole fire of twelve pieces of artillery, and of musketry and cavalry, with the loss of forty-seven men killed and seventy wounded. On the morning of the

next day, the 29th, the British made an attack upon a hill, where Col. Glover commanded. Glover had one brass twenty-four, a six, and a three pounder, and three iron twelve pounders. The enemy's line extended as far as he could see from right to left, apparently about 12,000 men. They approach in four columns, the cavalry and artillery in front, till within about three quarters of a mile of the hill, then file off to the left to take post on a hill to the right of Glover, which overlooks the one he is posted on: he reserves his fire, until they get into the valley between the two hills, when he brings his guns to bear upon them, beginning with the three pounder, and reserving the brass twenty four pounder till the last. The British were put into such confusion, they were compelled to retreat. Gen. Leslie lost in this affair 28 killed and 127 wounded.

After this, Glover's brigade was stationed at North Castle, under Gen. Lee, until the last of November, when it was ordered, with the rest of Lee's division, to join Gen. Washington. Washington, who was then retreating across the state of New Jersey, had but the remnant of an army, and, to use his own words, nothing but the "infatuation of the enemy" prevented even that remnant from being utterly destroyed.

When Lord Cornwallis reached the Delaware, the rear guard of the American army had just gained the opposite shore, at about twelve o'clock on the night of the 8th of December. On the 10th Washington had but 1700 men; but in a few days Lee's division of more than 3000 men joined him under Gen. Sullivan (Lee having been captured on the 13th while on the march in New Jersey.) The Republican cause was now desperate indeed, but this reinforcement encouraged

Washington to undertake that glorious enterprise, the recrossing the Delaware and the attack upon Trenton, which, resulting in such success, changed, as if by magic, the whole aspect of affairs.

When this movement was decided upon, Washington sent to the Camp for volunteers. Col. Glover had the honor of being the first to send back the answer "all ready;" and again his brave and hardy soldiers were selected to perform the most difficult part of the undertaking, the transportation of the troops and artillery across the swollen and rapid Delaware, filled with broken and floating ice.

The night (Dec. 25th,) was intensely cold and wintry, and snow and sleet added to the difficulty of the passage; two or three soldiers were frozen to death; yet the men worked cheerfully and successfully, animated by the presence of Washington, who himself shared all their toils and sufferings. The passage was effected before daybreak, and by four o'clock the troops took up their line of march, Glover's Brigade leading the advance. One of his Captains, his son John Glover, discovered that the arms had been rendered unfit for use by the storm; this was immediately reported to Washington. His answer was "advance and charge."*

At daybreak they reached Trenton, which they immediately attacked in two divisions. The enemy having lost their artillery by the surprise, and perceiving that they were surrounded and must be cut to pieces, surrendered. 918 prisoners with all their ammunition were captured. From this time hope dawned upon the Americans, while the British Army was filled with such consternation, that its Generals found it necessary to abandon

* Wilkinson's Memoirs Vol I, 128.

New Jersey, and retreat to New York; and the campaign, which hitherto had been so disastrous, ended in victory and honor for the cause of Freedom.

The following extract from a speech in the Massachusetts Legislature by Gen. Knox, who was chief of artillery in the affair at Trenton, is the only instance where justice appears to have been done to the brave men of Marblehead who rendered such good service on that memorable night.

Sir: I wish the members of this body knew the people of Marblehead as well as I do—I could wish that they had stood on the banks of the Delaware river in 1776 in that bitter night when the Commander in Chief had drawn up his little army to cross it, and had seen the powerful current bearing onward the floating masses of ice, which threatened destruction to whosoever should venture upon its bosom. I wish that when this occurrence threatened to defeat the enterprise, they could have heard that distinguished warrior demand "*Who will lead us on?*" and seen the men of Marblehead, and Marblehead alone, stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path to unfading glories and honors in the achievements of Trenton. There, Sir, went the fishermen of Marblehead, alike at home upon land or water, alike ardent, patriotic and unflinching, whenever they unfurled the flag of the country.*

Thus for the second time the American Army owed its preservation to the strong arms and unflinching courage of Glover and his Marblehead fishermen. It is said that the evening before the 25th Washington called a council of officers, and laid before them his plan, stating that the only difficulty was the apparent impossibility of crossing the river at that time; upon which Col. Glover, addressing the Commander in Chief, said:

" You need not be troubled about that, General, my boys can manage it."

Soon after the battle of Trenton, Glover returned home to Marblehead for the purpose of attending to his private affairs.

On the 21st of February, 1777, he was appointed by Congress, Brigadier General. This honor he at first declined, influenced partly by a modest reluctance to assume any high position, and partly by an anxious regard for the welfare of his family. His property had been so much sacrificed by his sudden departure, and long absence from home, that it was with difficulty he could find means of support for his wife, and eight children, of whom the eldest was then but fifteen years. The following letter, written by Washington, is of itself a monument to his memory.

"HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, }
26 APRIL, 1777. }

Sir:

After the conversations I had with you before you left the army last winter, I was not a little surprised at the contents of yours of the 1st instant. As I had not the least doubt but you would accept of the commission of Brigadier, if conferred upon you by Congress, I put your name down in the list of those, whom I thought proper for the command, and whom I wished to see preferred. Diffidence in an officer is a good mark, because he will always endeavour to bring himself up to what he conceives to be the full line of his duty; but I think I may tell you without flattery, that I know of no man better qualified than you to conduct a Brigade. You have activity and industry; and as you very well know the duty of a colonel, you know how to exact that duty from others.

I have with great concern observed the almost universal listlessness, that prevails throughout the continent; and I believe that nothing has contributed to it more than the

* Report on the fisheries, Lorenzo Sabine, 202.

resignation of officers, who stepped early forward and led the people into the great cause, in which we are too deeply embarked to look back, or to hope for any other terms than those we can gain by the sword. Can any resistance be expected from the people, when deserted by their leaders? Our enemies count upon the resignation of every officer of rank at this time, as a distrust of and desertion from the cause, and rejoice accordingly. When you consider these matters, I hope you will think no more of private inconveniences, but that you will, with all expedition, come forward and take that command which has been assigned to you. As I fully depend upon seeing you, I shall not mention anything that has passed between us upon this subject to the Congress.

I am Sir,
Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GENERAL GLOVER."*

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, Glover, yielding to the request of Washington, accepted the appointment of Brigadier and left his home to rejoin the army at Peekskill. He arrived there, June 14, and took command under Gen. Putnam, who had but 3000 Continental troops, 2000 of which were crossing the North river to join Gen. Washington. Gen. Glover at this time did important service in resisting the encroachments of the enemy at New York, and also in urging the forwarding of men and supplies from Massachusetts. Besides this he was in constant correspondence with Washington, and with Schuyler, Heath, Timothy Pickering, James Warren, and other leading men, part of which is here given:

PEEKSKILL, 15th June, 1777.

Dear Sir:

This will inform your Excellency I arrived at this place yesterday. Rec'd

Gen. Putnam's orders to march my Brigade to Head Quarters. Upon enquiring into the state of the troops, found them in a most shocking condition, without coats, breeches, stockings or shoes; many of them having nothing but a frock and blanket to cover their nakedness.

Col. Wigglesworth's and Swift's Regiments are without tents, nor are there any to be had here. I have ordered the troops to be ready to march upon the shortest notice, and had the men tents to cover them and clothes, I should cross the North River to-morrow.

I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency Mr. Fosdick, a young gentleman who served as adjutant in my Regiment in 1775 and 1776, for a Brigade Major. He is a diligent, active young man and a good disciplinarian, and I flatter myself will do the duty exceedingly well.

I am with great esteem
your Excell'ys most Obed't hum. Serv't,
JOHN GLOVER.

To his Excellency GEN. WASHINGTON.

HEAD QUARTERS, MIDDLE BROOK, }
20th June, 1777. }

Sir:

The enemy decamped the night before last, and have returned to their former position from Amboy to Brunswick. This appears to have been in consequence of a sudden resolution, as they had been employed in raising a chain of redoubts from Somerset to Brunswick; which they would not have done, had they at first intended to abandon their new ground in so short a time. What may have determined them to change their plans it is hard to tell. Whether they might have been alarmed by the animation among the people, which brought them together in considerable numbers, and disappointed in the movements they may have expected to make, thence concluding their design impracticable; or whether they may have an operation against some other quarter in view, the event must show. In the

* (Copied from the original.)

meantime I think it necessary to be upon our guard against any sudden expedition up the North river, and therefore desire you will, if you have advanced any distance from Peekskill, halt where you are and proceed no further; if you are near that post return to it, or if you have not crossed the river return you are of course to continue where you are.

I am Sir

your most Obed't servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

B. GEN. GLOVER.

PEEKSKILL, June 21st, 1777.

Sir: I received your favour of yesterday; was preparing to cross the river this morning, but am now halted, and shall remain at this post till otherwise ordered.

I am Your Excell'y most Obed't
humble Serv't

JOHN GLOVER.

His Excellency GEN. WASHINGTON.

PEEKSKILL, 17th June, 1777.

Dear Sirs:

This will inform you that Howe with his whole army quitted Brunswick Saturday morning last very early, and was on full march for the Delaware. He moved by three columns; one by Cranbury which is their left; one by the Post Road with their baggage, boats and the bridge to throw over the River; in this column were between 5 and 600 wagons. The right column marched by Millstone, which consisted of their Light Infantry and Grenadiers (with a prodigious train of heavy artillery) supposed to be about 8000. Gen. Sullivan who was at Princeton, with about 2000 troops, according to orders, was retreating and skirmishing on their right column Saturday afternoon.

Gen. Washington began his order of march Saturday night, at which time I apprehend

the enemy was near Trenton Ferry. In my opinion they will effect their crossing the Delaware. However it is not certain they intended to cross there. Should they go higher up to Correll's Ferry, which is nine miles further, it will give Gen. Washington more time to come up with them; should that be the case, I doubt whether he will be able to do much with his little body, which is only a handful compared to the enemy's whole Army. He will endeavor to harrass them. A general battle he will not risk. A defeat would be fatal to us. Should Howe get to Philadelphia, which I have great reason to fear he will, (for it's not in our power to prevent him; nor is it at a time that we have any reason to expect miracles to be wrought in our favor,) we have nobody to blame but ourselves. Had people of interest and influence attended to the public interest, we might have had an army now in the field that would bid defiance to Howe and his whole force. But Privateering and Stockjobbing (I am sorry to say it) has been the sole object of their attention. Is it not a shame that America, who boasted of her three millions, should be ravaged and subjugated by 18 or 20,000 poltroons? Rouse, my fellow Countrymen, from your sleepy lethargy, and come forth into the field and assist your brethren, who are jeopardizing their lives for you, your wives and children, as well as for themselves!

We must and shall all share the same fate, either freemen or slaves; if there be any among you who plead inability, that ought not to be an excuse; here is a good school; if there be any that are timid and dare not come forth, (which I cannot suppose to be the character of any) let them exert themselves by hiring a good able bodied man, and see him well clothed and equipped, then hand him over to some officer in the Continental service. This plan adopted and strictly adhered to, I am persuaded would soon fill the army. How is it possible for a few recruiting officers to raise such an army as was ordered by Congress, and which was absolutely necessary to defend and secure the liberties of Amer-

ica? Every man who has the good of his country and posterity at heart ought to put his shoulders to the burthen, and bear part of the weight; he that does not ought to be discarded and not suffered to breathe American air. There's no man, let his abilities and circumstances be what they will, but is able to do something (in this day of difficulty and distress) for the good of his Country.

I have always been a lover of the civil Law, and ever wished to see America governed by it, but I am fully of the opinion that it would be the salvation of this Country were Martial Law to take place, at least for 12 months, and Gen. Washington invested with power to call forth (any or) all the male inhabitants (if wanted) at 24 hours notice; then instead of hearing the disagreeable tidings that our army are fleeing before the enemy, you would hear that they had compelled the enemy to quit this land, or had cut them to pieces—○ ○ ○

I am with esteem

your assured friend and humble Serv't,
JOHN GLOVER.

Col. JON'A GLOVER OR AZOR ORNE, Esq.

PEEKSKILL, 22nd June, 1777.

Dear Sirs :

The Ship, two tenders and two row-galleys mentioned in my last, of the 17th Inst', have gone back to Spitting Devil Creek. Howe, after marching out from Brunswick with an apparent design to cross the Delaware, having boats, bridges and everything necessary for the purpose, did nothing more towards it than forming a line from thence to Somerset Court house, about 9 miles, building a chain of redoubts on his right to secure him from an attack; he remained there 5 days and then sneaked off by night (and it is well he did, for had he gone by day, we could only have looked at him) and returned back to Brunswick again, as you will see by the enclosed letter from Gen. Washington to me.

* (See Gordon, II, 472.)

which came by Express yesterday, in 6 hours, notwithstanding it is 70 miles at least.

I am to march with my Brigade for East Chester with two pieces of artillery, to-morrow, and encamp within about three miles of Fort Independence, an advance post, at least 30 miles from Peekskill and about 18 from York; don't expect to tarry long there; such is the fluctuating situation of our Army, that we cannot tell this day where we shall be the next, and this ever will be the case while the enemy commands the River, by which they can bring their whole force to one single point, with great ease, and in a very little time — ○ ○ ○

Your assured friend

and very humble Servant,
JOHN GLOVER.

Col. JON'A GLOVER OR AZOR ORNE, Esq.

PEEKSKILL, 2nd July 1777.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is a copy of General Washington's letter to General Putnam, by which you will see it is his opinion, that General Howe will soon make an attack on this post. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the troops of our State come forward immediately. I hope no time will be lost; much is at stake. We are in no condition to prevent their penetrating through the Highlands unless speedily re-enforced.

I am, Dear Sir, yours Respectfully,

JOHN GLOVER, B. Gen.

To the HON'BL MAJOR GEN. HEATH.

P. S. Lest you should not have received any advice from our Northern army, and be at a loss to know what his Excellency means by "Intelligence contained in copies of letters transmitted to him by Gen. Putnam," I have enclosed the copies therein referred to, which with the others be pleased to communicate to our Gen'l Court, and excuse my not writing to them.

I am Dear Sir yours, &c.,

JOHN GLOVER.

PEEKSKILL, 23d July, 1777.

Dear Sir:

I this day received orders from his Excellency Gen. Washington, to re-enforce Gen. Schuyler with my Brigade. You will therefore please to release the party I sent you the other day to man the ships, which consists of 2 Sub'n's, 2 Serg'ts, 2 Corp's and 34 men. Your compliance herewith will much oblige yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER, B. Gen.

To GEN. GEO. CLINTON.

PEEKSKILL, 25th July, 1777.

Dear Sir:

This will inform you, the enemy's Fleet sailed from the Hook the 23d, in consequence of which Gen. Sullivan's and Lord Stirling's Divisions crossed the North River, by Gen. Washington's order, for Philadelphia this morning, but I must confess I expect them back again. The enemy's conduct is exceedingly embarrassing to us; they have for two weeks past been collecting all the seamen that have any knowledge of the Southern coasts; from this we supposed their design is in that quarter; but last evening we took a Mr. Williams at the White Plains, from New York, who was sent by Gen. Howe with a letter to Gen. Burgoyne at Fort Edward acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 14th of May, and advising he (Howe) was all ready for sailing, and should make an attack upon Boston, in which he is to co-operate from the Northward, and flatters himself he shall not meet with much difficulty, as he supposes the Rebel Army was now collected at such a distance from that place, that an easy conquest might be made.

The letter referred to was sent off to Gen. Washington 12 o'clock last night, about 28 miles distance. An express came in from him this morning 3 o'clock, with orders for the two Divisions before mentioned to join him; this Express met the one sent off with Howe's letter 10 miles on his way; how far this intelligence will operate with Gen. Washington I am not able to say, but taking all circumstances together (which are too many to

enumerate) all the General Officers on this side the North River are fully of the opinion, Boston is their mark. Should Gen. Washington favour this opinion he will be on with his whole army, except my Brigade, which is now embarked and waiting for a wind for Albany, and one Brigade which will be left at this post.

It's one of the first principles in war to deceive. Howe has taken great pains to do this in many circumstances; his expedition he keeps as a profound secret, at the same time offers great encouragement for pilots to the Southward, gives prisoners an opportunity to escape, with a design that this may be known to General Washington, then sends a fleet of Ships, about 30 sail, through the Sound, and at the same time sends 4 armed ships and row-galleys up the North River, as if they design to stop the troops crossing from the west to the east side of the River; then lays still 10 days, sends out Williams with the letter before mentioned, and the next day sails from the Hook with his whole fleet consisting of 170 sail. These manoeuvres are intended to baffle and deceive us. I wish the effect may not prove it. If his object was Philadelphia, would he not have procured pilots in a more private manner; on the other hand, if Boston, would he have sent Mr. Williams, a young gentleman of York, who is a staunch friend to America, as appears by his being confined in the Provost guard (and other favorable circumstances) two weeks before he was engaged on this errand — taken out and the next day sent off by Major Sheriff, and sent in such a way and by such a road that he could not but have fallen into our hands. However, he, like an honest man, inquired for our guards and gave himself up. He received 6 half Joannes and was recommended to Gen. Burgoyne for a further reward. From his coming out in this open way, we suppose it was designed he should fall into our hands, and that we should not pay any attention to it. At the same time, sent off one Taylor of middling stature, dark complexion, short brown hair, blue camblet coat, white lappels, who we expect will get through, as he has

been employed in that way for several months past with success, having returned from that Quarter but a day or two before Mr. Williams left York.

I conceived it my duty to give the earliest intelligence. The wisdom of the Assembly will take such measures as to them shall seem most advisable for the safety of the State. I would not be understood to dictate, but, Sir, give me leave to say, I think it advisable the militia be immediately put on the most respectable footing, with arms, ammunition and provision ready to march at a moment's warning. By all means meet them if possible at their first landing; you will be supported by the Continental Army.

If a general battle comes on, one or the other must be conquered. If it should be our unhappy lot, (which God forbid) we must be slaves, which is worse than death. We can but die in conquering them, which will be dying gloriously. This idea properly held up, I think would stimulate ministers and people to come forth in defence of their Country. The man who refuses, be he who he may, ought to be deemed an enemy to his Country and dealt with accordingly.

I am, Sir, with Esteem and Respect
yr. most Obed't humble Serv't,
JOHN GLOVER.

Hon'ble JAS. WARREN Esq.

PEEKSKILL, 28th July, 1777, }
Sunday 5 o'clock. }

Dear Sir:

I wrote you the 25th inst., since which two Brigades have been ordered from this Post to join Gen. Washington, who with his army are on full march for Philadelphia; was at Morristown last night. This day an express from Gen. Silliman of Fairfield in Connecticut, who advises that upwards of 100 Sail of Ships passed by Blue point on Long Island, on Thursday last, which is 50 miles east of the Hook—steering an east course. If this be true (which I have not the least doubt of) I imagine they will be with you, ere this reaches you.

My Brigade sailed for Albany yesterday. I set off to join them on the morrow.

I am Dear Sir, respectfully
Yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER.

Honorable JAS. WARREN Esq.

PEEKSKILL, July 28th, 1777.

Dear Sir:

* * * I set off for Albany this day, where I expect to meet my Brigade, which embarked yesterday. Should the Enemy be gone to N. England, which from many circumstances I verily believe they are, I shall be very unhappy; beg you would use your influence to have me recalled, and join that part of the Army that is to oppose them.

I am, with Esteem, Yours &c.,
JOHN GLOVER.

TIM. PICKERING Esq. }
Adjutant General. }

STILLWATER, 6th August, 1777, }
24 miles above Albany. }

Dear Sir:

This will inform you we left Saratoga the 3d at night, bringing off all our stores of every kind, with large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs.

We arrived here at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th. During the three days at Saratoga we were constantly (night and day) in an alarm; our scouting parties a great part of the time cut off, killed, scalped and taken prisoners. The day we left it, our scouts were all drove in by the Indians, and two men were brought to my Quarters, one of them scalped; it appeared they had not been dead more than half an hour. I immediately detached 400 men from my Brigade to scour the woods, where they remained till 4 o'clock; saw nothing of the enemy save three blankets supposed to be left by them.

We have had 25 or 30 men killed and scalped and as many more taken prisoners within 4 days. This strikes a panic on our men; which is not to be wondered at, when

we consider the hazard they run, as scouts, by being fired at from all quarters, (and the woods so thick they can't see three yards before them) and then to hear the cursed war hoop which makes the woods ring for miles. Our army at this Post is weak and shattered, much confused, and the numbers by no means equal to the enemy; nor is there the least probability of a re-enforcement; our artillery, 4 pounders, the enemy's, 6, 12, 18, & 24 pounders. Their flying camp, as they call it, is now at Fort Edward, 24 miles from this; which consists of 3000 British troops, 600 Indians, 1000 Tories, and 200 Canadians, with 8 field-pieces, 4 howitzers, and 200 wagons for their baggage. Their main body 5000 men are at Fort Ann, 14 miles from Fort Edward, with their heavy artillery. This moment brought in by our scouts, two Tories in the enemy's service; they left Fort Edward on Sunday last; they say some Hessians, with some heavy artillery from Fort Ann, got in that day; and that the flying camp were to begin their march for Saratoga in three days.

This day Col. Long from New Hampshire leaves us with his Reg't of 200 men; their time being out, nothing will induce them to stay one day longer. The 10th inst. 500 men go off from Gen. Poor's Brigade, militia from the County of Hampshire. The 12th, 600 men go off from Gen. Nixon's Brigade, militia from the County of Berkshire. We then shall have left 14 Reg'ts from the State of Massachusetts (Bigelow's not yet in) which consist of about 150 rank and file fit for duty each; three Reg'ts from New Hampshire 560 men, and one from New York 150 men. Thus you see the whole strength of the army at this post, will be about 3000 men (that will be on the ground the 12th inst., unless some re-enforcements come in) to oppose the enemy, who from the best accounts we can collect are at least 8000, and every day growing stronger, by the disaffected inhabitants joining them, and ours growing weaker. * * I have endeavored to give you the true state of our Army at this place. A re-enforcement lays with you and not with us; if we fly before the enemy it will be for want of men;

you may rely on it, we shall not turn our backs on equal numbers.

Gen. Schuyler tells me, he has written to the Assembly of our State repeatedly, but has not received an answer. We have an account of Gen. Howe's first Division being landed at New Castle; if this be true, your fears of an attack in your Quarter must subside; that being the case, I hope you will send on a re-enforcement immediately. Pray let no time be lost, a day's delay may be fatal to America. Let the body be as large as can possibly be collected, furnished with arms and accoutrements; there are none to be had here. Let some vigilant persons come on before them to provide provisions, wagons &c. The marching of the troops has been much retarded for want of such a regulation.

I am Yours &c.,

JOHN GLOVER.

Honorable JAS. WARREN, Esq.

P. S. As I could not tell whether the House was sitting, (in that case doubting whether the letter would come to your knowledge) I have sent you the copy, that you may be acquainted with our situation.

J. G.

VAN SCHAIK'S ISLAND, }
Aug. 22, 1777. }

Dear Gen'l.

I received your esteemed favour of yesterday with the wine, pipes, tobacco and butter, all of which is very acceptable, being quite destitute of those articles. Please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for them. Gen. Gates is busy making preparations to advance, but, I believe, has not the least design to move until properly re-enforced. Scouting parties kept out; some returned last night; no account of the enemy's advancing this side of Saratoga.

Adieu my dear Genl. and believe
me to be with Esteem and Respect
yr. most obed't humble ser't

JOHN GLOVER.

Hon. Major Gen. SCHUYLER, Albany.

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, }
Aug. 27, 1777. }

Dear Gen'l.

Agreeable to your order I sent for Jacob Van Derwerkin and Sheboleth Bogardus, both of whom were desirous of speaking with your honour. I have therefore sent them on under a sergeant's guard.

I am Respectfully, yr. Honour's
most Obed't. hum. Serv't.

JOHN GLOVER

Hon'ble Maj. Gen. GATES.

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, }
5th Sept. 1777. }

DEAR SIRS.

I wrote you the 31st ult. since which nothing extraordinary has happened.

Gen. Arnold from the Westward has joined us, & Col. Morgan from the Southward, with his Regiment of Rifle men. Two hundred Light Horse from Connecticut, who say the foot militia are coming on from that State. I hear the militia are on their way from Massachusetts—not any got in yet. When in force we shall move on towards the enemy. I think matters look fair on our side & I have not the least doubt of beating or compelling Mr. Burgoyne to return back at least to Ticonderoga, if not to Canada. His situation is dangerous, which he must see & know if he is not blind, and if he is not strong enough to move down to fight us, he cannot remain where he is without giving us a great advantage. We shall move on in three columns.

Gen. Gates commands the Center Division which is composed of Nixon's, (who is sick at Albany) Glover's and Patterson's Brigades.

Gen. Lincoln the Right, who commands the militia. He detaches 1000 men under Gen. Stark, who moves on the East side of the river, & is to keep his Front parallel with Center Division (his main body files off to the Right, and will endeavour to get in the Rear of the enemy) which marches by the great road from Albany on the West side.

Gen Arnold, with Gen. Poor's & Larned's

Brigades, Morgan's battn. of Rifle men, Cortlandt's & Livingston's regts. from the State of New York, is the Left,—who crosses the Mohawk river, and takes his route the North side of Saratoga Lake, & will endeavour to form a junction with Gen. Lincoln, while we attack in Front.

We leave all our baggage behind. Our first post is Stillwater 11 miles from the enemy. We shall make a short stay at that place & then move on & attack the enemy—God grant us success. We shall be all ready by the 10th & if the militia gets in, you may depend on our marching forward that day. Our troops are healthy & in good spirits, but poorly shod & clothed, & many without blankets.

The Hon. Brig. Gen. Palmer and Doctor Taylor are witnesses of this, as they have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

I should have been happy to have seen more of my friends with them, particularly Messrs. Glover, Orne and Gerry, who, (if I mistake not) gave me some encouragement, when I left them, but being engaged in the Public Service has prevented. I have too much charity to suppose private interest, or the fear of a little fatigue has kept them back. When matters look gloomy, it has a fine effect (it gives a spring, and animates our spirits) to have our friends to look at, and consult with; at the same time they would have an opportunity of seeing for themselves, as well as seeing the pleasure we enjoy in a camp life; but more of this the next Tuesday night's club, at a meeting when all the members are present, a good fire, pipes, tobacco, wine and good punch—that's the place to talk matters over, not in this house made of hemp (I have quitted my log house mentioned in my last) the walls and roof of which are so thin they need no windows, nor do they obstruct the rays of light, or the rain passing through in the least.

I acknowledge the receipt of Col. Glover's letter from Wells, the only one received since I left Peckskill, notwithstanding a weekly Post comes from Boston to this place.

The Phaeton therein mentioned, I beg he would make use of as freely as if it was his

own ; at present don't incline to sell it, but should he not see me again, my desire is that he may have it, paying the value to my wife, for her and the children's support. My compliments to your good ladies and families, and my old friends the Tuesday's club, including the Rev'd Messrs Whitwell and Story, one of whom I expected & should have been happy to have had as a Chaplain to my Brigade, for want of which must do my own preaching.

They possibly can do more good at home, I'm sure they will not be so much exposed, & will live better.

Adieu, my dear sir, & believe me to be sincerely yr friend & most obed. servt.

JOHN GLOVER.

Messrs JONA. GLOVER & AZOR ORNE Esqrs.

CAMP 3 M. above STILLWATER, }
Sept. 21st, 1777. }

DEAR SIRS :

I have just time to inform you that the 18th inst. we marched out with 3000 men to attack the enemy, who were encamped on the Heights about 2 miles from us ; found it not practicable as they had taken an advantageous post ; however we drew up in line, in full view of them, with a design to draw them out & there tarried till dark without doing any thing further. The next day (the 19th) sent out large scouting parties, some of which fell in with those of the enemy. A brisk firing came on ; this happened about 1 o'clock. Were-enforced till we had about 3000 engaged. The enemy re-enforced till they brought their whole force into action, consisting of 7000, Gen. Burgoyne at their head, who was wounded through his shoulder.

The battle was very hot till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'cl'k ; ceased about half an hour, then renewed the attack. Both armies seemed determined to conquer or die. One continual blaze, without any intermission till dark, when by consent of both parties it ceased. During which time we several times drove them, took the ground, passing over great numbers of their dead and wounded. Took one field piece, but the woods and bush was so thick, & being close pushed by another party of the ene-

my coming up, was obliged to give up our prize. The enemy in their turn sometimes drove us. They were bold, intrepid and fought like heroes, and I do assure you Sirs, our men were equally bold and courageous & fought like men, fighting for their all. We have taken about 70 prisoners, among which are two officers.

By three deserters this moment come in, we are informed the enemy suffered much, having two Regt's almost cut off & that their killed wounded and missing were 700, among which were a great proportion of officers.

We have 202 wounded, 101 killed and missing, among whom is Lt. Cols. Cobwin and Adams & Lt. Thomas, Capt. Allen & Ensign Foster killed, Capt. Bell mortally wounded. A considerable number more were killed, whose names I have not been able to get. * * *

We are in a very confused situation, which you must reasonably conceive.

I am Sirs

yr most obed. servt.

JOHN GLOVER.

Messrs J. GLOVER & A. ORNE, Esqrs.

N. B. Sent a copy of the above to Gen. Heath, and another to Col. Johonnot.

CAMP 3 miles above STILLWATER, }
29th Sept. 1777. }

DEAR SIRS :

Since my last letter to you we have had two flags of truce from the enemy, by which we have received an account of their killed and wounded in the battle of the 19th, 746, among which is a great proportion of officers. But the truth has not come out yet, as I'm fully persuaded, & it's the opinion of all the Gen. Officers, that they must have suffered a great many more.

We had 20 taken prisoners, of which seven were wounded. Gen. Burgoyne sent a return of their names by the flag, with a very polite letter to Gen. Gates, who returned as polite a one, with a list of 70 prisoners, 30 odd of which were wounded. These I think will ballance the 20.

We had 81 officers and men killed dead on the spot and 202 wounded, many of which are since dead, in the whole 303—a very inconsiderable number, when we consider how hot the battle was & how long it continued, being 6 hours without any intermission, saving about half an hour between 2 and 3 o'clock.

The enemy have remained very quiet ever since at about one mile distance, not attempting to advance one step. We are continually harrassing them by driving their pickets, bringing off their horses &c.

We have taken 30 prisoners since the battle, and as many more deserted.

Our men are in fine spirits, are very bold and daring, a proof of which I will give you in an instance two nights past.

I ordered 100 men from my Brigade to take off a picket of about 60 of the enemy, who were posted about half a mile from me, at the same time ordered a covering party of 200 to support them. This being the first enterprise of this kind, & as it was proposed by me, I was very anxious for its success. I therefore went myself. The night being very foggy and dark, could not find the enemy till after day. When I made the proper disposition for the attack, they went on like so many tigers, bidding defiance to musket balls and bayonets. Drove the enemy, killed 3, and wounded a great number more, took one prisoner, 8 Packs, 8 Blankets, 2 guns, 1 sword, and many other articles of Plunder without any loss on our side.

Matters can't remain long as they now are. Burgoyne has only 20 days provision. He must give us battle in a day or two, or else retire back.

The latter I think he'll endeavor to do ; in either case I think, with the blessing of Heaven he must be ruined.

We are now between 10 & 11000, strong, healthy and in fine fighting cue ; I am fully satisfied they will fight hard, when called to action. God grant that every man may do his duty, and be crowned with success, which will put an end to our trouble in this quarter;

at least this campaign, and I am inclined to think forever. My compliments to your good ladies, families and all friends, and believe me to be respectfully,

yr friend & most obedt. servt.,
JOHN GLOVER.

COL. JONA. GLOVER & }
Azor Orne Esqr. }

N. B. This moment 4 Hessian deserters came in who say that $\frac{1}{2}$ the company agreed to come off with them, & that we may expect a great many more very soon.

It appears by the above correspondence that on the 23d of July, Glover was ordered by Gen. Washington to re-enforce Gen. Schuyler. For this purpose the Brigade sailed for Albany, July 27th, and on the 1st of August joined the army at Saratoga, then retreating before Burgoyne. On the 3d at night the American forces left Saratoga taking off all their stores of every kind, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th arrived at Stillwater. From thence they retreated to Van Schaick's Island, where on the 19th Gen. Gates arrived and took command. Gen. Gates by the advice of Kosciuzko, then an engineer in the service, moved the army up the river as far as Bemis's Heights, 4 miles above Stillwater, where they encamped and prepared to resist the further advance of the British. In the battles which were fought here on the 19th of September and 7th of October Glover's brigade composed part of the right wing of the army, which was posted on the hills near the river. In the first battle this part of the army was under the immediate command of General Gates, and resisted with great bravery and success the attacks of the British, still holding their ground when night closed the fierce struggle.

In the succeeding battle, October 7th, the right wing was under the command of Gen.

Lincoln, and was held by him in reserve; but a part of Glover's brigade was engaged under Arnold in his furious assault upon the British camp at the latter part of the day.

After these disastrous battles Burgoyne was compelled to retreat towards Fort Edward. On the 10th of October he was at Saratoga, his army being encamped on the north side of Fish Creek. Gen. Gates was led by false reports and rumors, to believe that most of the British force had retreated to Fort Edward; and the next morning he commenced an attack upon what he supposed to be the rear guard of the enemy. Burgoyne was aware of his mistake and prepared to profit by it. His whole army was drawn up in such a manner as to enable it, under the cover of the woods, to receive Gates's advance, and cut off that portion which should first pass the creek. "The movement began at daybreak. Nixon's brigade had already crossed the creek, and Gen. Glover was upon the point of following him, when, as he entered the water, he saw a British soldier crossing whom he called and examined. The soldier claimed to be a deserter. Glover asked him about Burgoyne's army. The soldier answered 'It is encamped the same as days past.' Glover told him 'If you are found attempting to deceive me, you shall be hung in half an hour; but if you speak nothing but the truth you shall be protected and meet with good usage.' He then asked him 'Have not numbers been sent off to Fort Edward?' The deserter replied, 'A small detachment was sent off a day or two ago, but are returned on finding the passes occupied by the Americans, and the whole army is now in camp.' Glover, though the junior officer to Nixon, sent off

immediately to him to desist and recross the creek; and at the same time dispatched his aid-de-camp, with the deserter behind him on horseback to Gates; who having examined the soldier, hurried away the aid-de-camp, adjutant-general and others, to countermand the former orders and prevent the attack. . . . Glover's message was received by Nixon in the critical moment; a quarter of an hour later would probably have proved fatal to his whole brigade, and given a turn to affairs in favor of the royal army."*

This fortunate event saved the army of Gates, and at the same time destroyed the last hope of Burgoyne. Soon after this on the 17th he surrendered with his whole army. The prisoners, 5,791 in number, were marched from Saratoga to Cambridge, and to General Glover was assigned the honor and responsibility of guarding them and conducting the march. This duty he performed with great kindness and skill.†

ALBANY, 22 Oct., 1777.

Sir:

This will inform your Honour, that I have sent on one Division of the Prisoners, consisting of 2,442 British troops, by Northampton, the other by the way of Springfield, consisting of 2,198 foreign troops. I shall come on to-morrow with General Burgoyne, and expect to be in Worcester in ten days, where I shall be happy to meet your Honour's Orders.

I have endeavoured to collect Provisions to serve them to Worcester; you will please to order on some to meet me at that place.

I am with respect,
your Honour's most obed. hum. Ser.,
JOHN GLOVER.

* (An account given by Gen. Glover himself to Gordon, the historian, at Boston, March 18th, 1785. See Gordon, ii, 568.)

† (Lossing, i, 88.)

P. S. the number of Prisoners, Drivers of waggons, Bat-horsemen and the Guards, are at least 6,000. I am put to great difficulty to find provisions for them.

To the Hon'ble JER'N POWELL.

HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY FORGE, }
8th Jan'y 1778. }

Sir:

As the short time we have to lay in winter Quarters ought to be spent in training the men, and endeavouring to bring them into the Field in a more regular manner than they have hitherto been, I must desire that you will join your Brigade as soon as possible in order to effect this measure.

I have another reason, which is, that so many of the Brigadiers and Colonels Com'man't who have been long absent from their families have been under the necessity of going home to look into their private affairs, that there are scarce officers sufficient to do the Camp duties, much less to make a proper arrangement should the enemy come out against us.

I desire you will bring on all detachments from your Brigade that may have been left at any of the posts which they have been at during the last Campaign, or that may have recovered in the Hospitals.

I am sir,

Y'r most obt. Serv't ..

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. Send on all Officers whose Furloughs have expired, or who are absent without leave.†

CAMBRIDGE, 24th Jan'y, 1778.

Sir:

I received your Excellency's letter (yesterday) of the 8th Inst. desiring me to join my Brigade as soon as possible. I appre-

* (Copied from the original on file at the Office of the Secretary of State.)

† (Copied from the original.)

hend your Excell'y has not been fully acquainted with the Business I was charged with by Gen. Gates; which has been and still is attended with so many difficulties as will necessarily detain me at this Post till the embarkation of Gen. Burgoyne. I was honoured with the command of conducting him & his Troops from Saratoga to Cambridge; for the better supplying of which & the conveniency of the Inhabitants of the country through which they marched, I divided them into two Divisions; The British by Williamstown & Northampton; the Germans by Kinderhook & Springfield, with Commiss'ys, Qr. Masters & Waggon Masters for each, with particular directions to take Bills for what supplies they received, and give Orders on me for payment. This order not being fully attended to, I was obliged to send Qr. Master Story back to Albany to collect the outstanding accounts. When that is done I shall charge Gen. Burgoyne with the whole in one general account. And as many of the charges in my opinion are unjust & others extravagantly high, large sums being charged by the Inhabitants for damages in burning fences, destroying hay, grains, flax, &c., also for clothing, furniture &c., stolen out of their houses, these charges I know Gen. Burgoyne will object to. The Inhabitants look to me and expect I shall see them paid. To acquit myself from censure I'm determined to lay them before the Gen'l Court and desire that a Committee be appointed to examine them & make what deductions shall appear to them to be just, which I hope will give satisfaction to both parties. When this is done I have to present it to him for payment & then advertise the Inhabitants to come & receive their monies. I shall lose no time in bringing the whole to a close as soon as possible.

Thus, Sir, I have given an account of what I have been doing & still have to do at this Post, which I hope will meet your Excellency's approbation. I know of no Detachments from my Brigade left at any Post. I shall advertise & order on all Officers & Soldiers, who are absent with or with-

out Furloughs as well as those recovered in Hospitals. ○○○

I am, Sir, with great truth & esteem
yr Excellency's most Obedt. Ser't,
JOHN GLOVER.

To His Excellency }
Gen. WASHINGTON. }

M'head 29 Mar. 1778.

Dear Sir :

Your Excellency's letter, of the 18th of last month, I received this day (cannot account for its detention) by which I am happy to find, my conduct in this Department hitherto has met your Excellency's approbation; wish it may be such in future. I was with Gen. Burgoyne the week past to settle his acc'ts, but could not effect it; Congress having Resolved, he shall pay in solid coin, or in the several species of provisions; the former he objects to, unless I will take dollars at the rate of four for one, and could he comply with the latter, it would be attended with great difficulty, as far the greatest part of his supplies was collected from the inhabitants of the towns through which his troops marched; there being but few public stores, the route they came. However as he has the liberty (and is very anxious) to go to England, I am in hopes to settle with him very soon, (Gen. Heath having determined he shall not depart till his acc'ts are all adjusted and paid.) I am to see him next week when I hope to finish the matter. ○○○

I am fully persuaded your Excellency has the good of both officers and soldiers very near your heart, as well as the common Cause of our Country; and I am satisfied will do everything in your power, for the good of the whole. I pray God may preserve you long for the good of your Country and the joy and satisfaction of your friends; among whom I take the liberty to subscribe myself with great sincerity, Dear Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servant
JOHN GLOVER.

To His Excellency }
Gen. WASHINGTON. }

(5)

MARBLEHEAD, 10th April, 1778.

SIR:

Your Excellency's letter of the 18th ult. I received the 8th instant; the business I was charged with is not yet finished, owing to many circumstances attending the accounts & the mode of payment resolved by Congress, which I fully mentioned in my letter of the 29th March. Gen. Burgoyne left Cambridge for Newport the 5th instant, when he gave me a bill on his paymaster for the amount of his account in which he engages to pay in hard money for the provisions, and in paper ditto for all the other supplies. The Paymaster (who went with him) accepted to pay the bill at his return. At Gen. Burgoyne's request I have engaged to lay the acc'ts before the General Court, with his objections to charges for articles stolen & damage done to barns, grain &c., when he expects large deductions will be made; if so I am to refund the amount to Gen. Phillips. The Court having adjourned for two weeks (on account of the small pox being in Boston) has prevented my laying the matter before them. It is to meet the 14th at Jamaica Plains, when, if my health permits, I shall wait on them, and hope to get the matter through in a few days, and then pay off the acc'ts and so get clear of the job, which has been a very troublesome one. In my last I wrote your Excellency of my ill state of health, which still remains; the means I'm now using I hope will help me. I shall not delay a moment to join the army, as soon as I find myself able.

I am, Sir, with great esteem
your Excellency's most Obed't
Humble Servant,
JOHN GLOVER.

To his Excellency }
Gen. WASHINGTON. }

MARBLEHEAD, 15th May, 1778.

DEAR SIR:

I wrote your Excellency (the 10th ult.) that I had adjusted my acc't with Gen. Burgoyne, and that his paymaster had accepted his bill to pay the amount at his return from Newport, which he has punctually com-

plied with, so far as he was obliged to pay hard money, to the amount of £9244, 2s, which I have sent on to the Hon'ble Board of Treasury at Yorktown. £4098, which he was to pay in Continental bills, I have not been able to get till the 10th instant, he having met with disappointment from persons, whom Gen. Burgoyne sold bills to before he left Cambridge. I advertised in the Boston & Hartford News-papers of the 20th of April, calling upon all those who had furnished with supplies for the troops of Convention, to come and receive their money; but three towns only out of forty have applied I shall not wait on them longer than the first of June; at which time if I find myself strong enough to undertake the journey I propose to set off for Camp; but, from my present weak and much debilitated state, am very doubtful whether I shall be able to endure the fatigues of another Campaign. When I entered the service in 1775 I had as good a constitution as any man of my age, but it's now broken and shattered to pieces. However I shall make the best of it until I have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency, when I flatter myself, from your known generosity and humanity, you will not hesitate to favour my dismission from the Army.*

I am, Dear Sir with great esteem,
your Excellency's most Obedient
Humble Servant,
JOHN GLOVER.

To his Excellency }
Gen. WASHINGTON. }

On the 28th of June Gen. Glover, having recovered somewhat from the illness referred

*The following extract from Washington's reply to the above letters, in which Gen. Glover asked for a dismission from the army on account of ill health, is from a manuscript belonging to J. H. Orne of Marblehead :

"Excuse me Sir" said Washington "if I hesitate to give my concurrence to the desire you express of quitting the army. I have too high an opinion of your valor as an officer to do anything which may contribute to your relinquishing that character. My earnest wish is that you may continue it."

to in the above letters, again joined the Army and took command at Fort Arnold, a strong redoubt near West Point on the Hudson, and, with the aid of Col. Kosciusko, superintended the completion of the Forts in that vicinity. On the 23d of July he was ordered by Washington to join his Brigade, then, together with Varnum's Brigade and a part of Col. Jackson's command, marching under the Marquis de Lafayette for Providence to join Gen. Sullivan in his Expedition against the British on Rhode Island. (Sparks, Vol. 6, p. 8 & 11.) At the request of Gen. Sullivan,* he proceeded on to Boston and engaged the services of several companies to join in the Expedition. The "Boston Independent Company" commanded by Col. Hichborn, and a Salem Company under Capt. Samuel Flagg, besides many volunteers from Marblehead, placed themselves under the command of Gen. Glover, and marched at once for Providence, where they arrived on the 10th of August. On the 15th the army marched in order of

*The following is copied from an autograph letter of Gen. Sullivan :

"HEAD QUARTERS August 1st 1778.

Dear Sir, You will please to proceed to Boston, Marblehead and such other places as you may think proper, to engage two or three hundred Seamen or other persons well acquainted with Boats, who are to act as Boatmen in the Expedition against Rhode Island. You will please to use all possible expedition in forwarding them on. Their pay shall be three Dollars per day & their expenses borne upon the Road. Their engagement is to be for fifteen days, if not sooner discharged; they will be allowed three days for coming & three for going Home. You are to advance each man one week's pay upon his engaging. Upon this encouragement I think you will have a sufficient number who will at this important Crisis, step forth to assist in the glorious Enterprise on hand & share with their Brethren the Honor of giving the last Blow to British Tyranny.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient Servant
JOHN SULLIVAN.
Brig'r Gen'l GLOVER.

battle from Howland's Ferry towards Newport, Gen. Glover's Brigade being on the left of the first line, and under the command of Col. Bigelow. Major Thos. Fosdick, Mr. John Tracy, Capt. Stephen Sewall and Rufus King Esq. were appointed Aides de Camp to Gen. Glover, who was placed temporarily on the Staff of Gen. Sullivan. The "Boston Independent Company" and the "Salem Volunteers" were ordered to cover the left of the first line. Having reached Newport the Americans entrenched themselves and commenced a regular siege of that place, but the French fleet failing to support them as they expected, they were compelled to abandon the siege, and it was with difficulty that they escaped from the Island. On the 29th during the retreat a severe battle took place in which the British were defeated. The "Volunteer Companies" were honorably mentioned in General Orders. Capt. Samuel Flagg of the "Salem Volunteers" commanded the boats at Howland's Ferry, by which the army crossed safely to the main land.

After this Gen. Glover was placed in command of the Department of Providence, where the sick and the wounded had been removed. His Brigade Orders issued here and elsewhere often exhibit his true character, that of an honest, conscientious and industrious officer. He was careful that his command should not only observe the decencies of life and the duties of soldiers, but avoid those excesses which so often disgrace the Camp, and, while he was strict in regard to discipline, neatness of dress and good order, he was ever anxious that his men should be provided with every comfort which money or constant attention could obtain for them.

(See Brigade Orders, July 7th, 11th, Sept. 7th, 12th, 19th, 21st, 26th, 1778;

Apr. 10th, 1779; Nov. 11th, 16th, 1781; also Gen. Orders, Nov. 17th, 1781.)

PROVIDENCE, 28th Jan'y, 1779.

Sir:

Urged by a sense of duty and regard for my much injured country, I entered her service at the commencement of hostilities, and have continued to exert my small ability in her defence to this day, and was fully determined to persevere therein (notwithstanding the great sacrifices I have made, and must consequently continue to make,) so long as I could be any way serviceable, or my country wanted me.

But it has been the will of Heaven I should feel the pang of a separation, and part with a companion who was most dear to me, and (in my absence) the only support and stay of a family of eight small children, the oldest of whom is seventeen years; the care of which now altogether devolves on me, and calls for my particular attention.

These being my present circumstances, which are truly distressing, I am, from a sense of paternal duty and regard I owe to my little flock, compelled, though with great reluctance and regret, to ask a dismission from the service. At the same time beg it may not be conceived as proceeding from any other motive, and that your Excellency would be pleased (if inconsistent to grant it yourself) to forward my request to the Hon'ble Congress.

I feel myself happy in being one of those who have stood forth in defence of the liberties of America; and be assured, sir, that whenever her Hon'ble Representatives or your Excellency shall call for my exertions, I shall endeavor with cheerfulness to comply therewith.

I hope, sir, I shall always have a grateful sense of the many civilities shown me by your Excellency; for which I beg leave to return my unfeigned thanks.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
most obed't hum. Ser't,
JOHN GLOVER.
His Excellency, }
GEN. WASHINGTON. }

Upon receipt of this request, Congress passed the following Resolve: "Resolved, that Congress, sensible of Brigadier General Glover's past merits, and in expectation of his future services, direct the Commander-in-Chief to indulge him with a furlough for such time as may be necessary to settle his private affairs." (See Journals of Congress, Vol. iii, 214, Feb. 27th, 1779.)

On the 30th of June, and the 7th of July, 1779, Glover was ordered by Gen. Washington to march his Brigade from Providence for the main army, and "to take some route not far from the Sound, so as to co-operate with the Militia against the depredations of the enemy." (Sparks, Vol. vi. 286, 305.)

The following letters show the route by which the Brigade marched.

(COPY.) NEW LONDON, 11th July, 1779, }
10 o'clock, evening. }
Dear General,

The inclosed letter from General Parsons, is this moment received by Express. I shall march to-morrow morning, at 2 o'clock, if the weather permits.

I am, Dear General,

with sentiments of Regard
yr. most obed. hum. Servt.,
JOHN GLOVER,
B. General.

Major General GATES.

(COPY.) NORWALK, 10th July, 1779.

Sir, I have the orders of his Excellency, General Washington, to order the Brigade under your command to such part of this State as I shall find necessary on the present emergency. The present movements of the enemy, render a Force absolutely necessary in the remaining Towns in the Western part of the State, to preserve them from destruction, and oppose the Enemy's further progress.

You will therefore be pleased to order the Brigade under your command to march to

this place with as much expedition as will consist with the health of the Troops.

The Enemy are advancing into the Country, and no Troops but the Militia to oppose them. You will easily perceive the necessity of moving as fast as you can, to give confidence to the Militia, who in conjunction with your Troops may give a check to the further progress of those Incendiaries.

I am, Sir, with Respect,
your Obed. Hum. Serv.,
SAM'L H. PARSONS,
Brig. General.

Br. Gen. GLOVER.*

NORWALK, 21 July, 1779.

SIR:

I was honoured with your Excellency's letter of the 17th last evening at nine o'clock. The troops having marched from New Haven in two days are much fatigued. Shall halt them at this place to day. I shall march at 2 o'clock to morrow morning for Ridgefield, where I shall wait your Excellency's orders.

Give me leave to congratulate you, sir, on the success of the American arms against Stony Point, and thank your Excellency for the intelligence, which is the first and only confirmation I have had of that glorious event, notwithstanding I have received three letters from Gen. Heath since it took place, in neither of which does he say one word about it.

I am Sir your Excellency's
most Obed't Humble Sert.
JOHN GLOVER.

His Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON.

WEST POINT, July the 23, 1779.

DR. SIR:

I have received your favor of yesterday and thank you for the intelligence respecting the Fleet. Before this reaches you I expect you will have received directions from Gen. Heath to halt at Ridgefield till further orders. I have only to add my request, that you will use your best endeavors to obtain information of the situation and move-

* (From the files at the Secretary of State's Office.)

ments of the enemy from time to time, and that you will communicate whatever you may deem interesting.

I am Dr. Sir with great regard
yr most Obed't Ser't.

G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. GLOVER.*

Gen. Glover remained at Ridgefield, under Major Gen. Howe, through the following winter. On the 20th of June, 1780, he was ordered, by letter from Gen. Washington, to "repair immediately to Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of superintending the business of receiving and forwarding the drafts from Massachusetts to West Point." On the 25th of September he was again with the army at West Point, commanding his Brigade, as appears by a letter from there to his brother, dated Sept. 26th, describing Arnold's "most infernal plot," the discovery of which he thinks "must be imputed to the interposition of Divine Providence." He was a member of the Court which tried Major André on the 29th of September, and was officer of the day when André was executed.†

(* Copied from the original.)

† The following is from Sargent's life of André, page 431 :

"A Brief Account of the Characters of the Generals, who tried Major André.

— Glover born about 1735, was I believe of a wealthy family of Marblehead. He took an early share in the contest. Diminutive in person he was active in habit and a good soldier.† He had probably been a ship-owner before the war, and the regiment which he raised in 1775 was mainly composed of seafaring men. It was one of the first filled up in Massachusetts, and when taken into the Continental pay still retained its efficiency. There was an appearance of discipline in this Corps, the officers seemed to have mixed with the world, and to understand what belonged to their stations.

Glover's command led the advance in the passage of the Delaware at Trenton, and its Commander was never found amiss.

"These are the lads who might do something," cried the spectators as, 500 strong, it came along after the defeat at Long Island."

† The Marquis de Chastellux speaks of General Glover as "a little man, but active and a good soldier." Travels in America, 1, 120.

Gen. Glover remained at West Point with his Brigade till the Summer of 1781. In August of that year, when the allied armies crossed the Hudson and marched for Virginia, Washington left a strong force under Gen. Heath to protect the Hudson Highlands. Of this force Glover's Brigade formed a part. On the 19th of August, when Gen. Heath assumed command of the Department, the head-quarters were "near Dobb's Ferry." On the 20th the army marched to Peekskill, arriving there on the 23d. The following was the order of march:

"Major Gen. Lord Sterling will take command of the right wing of this army, Major Gen. Howe the command of the left wing, Brigadier Gen. Glover will take command of the Division commanded by Major Gen. Lincoln; and Brigadier Gen Patterson the command of the two Brigades of the second line; Capt. Donald's company of Artillery with the two three-pounders are to be divided to the two Divisions of the first line."

Oct. 27, Gen's Glover and Huntington were ordered to "view the present position of the pickets near the enemy; if they can be removed to places more comfortable and equally safe to the army, cause it to be done and report." They reported the same day. On the 12th of Nov. the 1st Massachusetts Brigade with two pieces of artillery under Capt. Treadwell marched on a foraging expedition under the command of Gen. Glover. The route was from Continental Village by North Castle, Young's, White Plains, East Chester, Maranack, Wright's Mills, and Cromptond, back to Continental Village. The following is an extract from the General Orders of the 17th:

"The General thanks Brigadier Gen. Glover for the regularity and good order he preserved in the late grand forage on the lines.

The Forage Master will be careful in receiving and receipting for the forage which has been collected, and cause equal distribution to be made, exercising the greatest economy."

Gen. Glover was with the army till the Spring of 1782, when he was again ordered to take charge of the mustering and forwarding recruits from Massachusetts. At this time his health had become very much impaired by long exposure and arduous service in the field. His complaints had been undoubtedly aggravated by continued anxiety and distress of mind in regard to the condition of his family and private affairs. His sensibility on this subject appears in his correspondence, of which the following is a specimen, from a letter to Washington, dated West Point, Jan. 28th, 1781 :

" Neither business nor amusements of any kind, however advantageous, pleasing or satisfactory in the enjoyment, would have induced me to address your Excellency a second time on the subject; but duty and affection to my helpless orphan children (for so I must call them in my absence) call aloud, and urge the necessity of my making them a visit before the campaign opens, or they must unavoidably suffer, being all very young, and by no means capable of taking care of themselves, excepting a daughter of eighteen, who has the charge of eight others, a burden much too great for so young a person; and what makes it exceedingly more so, they live in a seaport town, where the necessaries of life are very dear and hard to be come at, even were they possessed of the means, which at present (I am sorry to say) they are not; nor is it in my power to furnish them, not having received any pay for twenty months past. A few days ago I received a letter from my daughter, the purport of which must have roused and awak-

ened the attention of the most unnatural parent, much more one who is very particularly attached to his children; this may be called a weakness in me; however it's such a weakness as I at all times take pride in showing."

The following is from a letter to Washington, dated Marblehead, May 4th, 1782 :

" Instead of growing better as the Spring comes on, (as was the opinion of my physician,) I find myself much weaker, my complaints and disorders being of such a complicated nature that they have baffled the power of medicine as well as the skill of the most able and approved physicians amongst us, who now tell me it must be a work of time to remove them and restore me to any tolerable health; my whole frame being so exceedingly shattered and debilitated, and my nervous system so much weakened, that, were I to gain a kingdom, I could not ride a journey of 20 miles, nor can I ride a single horse five miles.

Your Excellency will hardly credit it, but be assured, sir, it is an absolute fact, I have not slept two hours upon an average in 24 for these four years past, and very often after severe fatigue I do not sleep a wink for two or three nights together. These disorders and complaints I contracted at the Northward in the Campaign of 1777, and they have been growing on me ever since."

On the 18th of June he again wrote to Washington, giving a very particular and minute account of the character of his disease, and enclosing a certificate "from two of the ablest and most approved physicians in the State."

HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, }
July 10th, 1782. }
Sir : I have received your letter of the 18th

June, with the enclosed certificate. Agreeably to your request I have forwarded a copy of your letter, with corroborating evidence of the physicians, to the Secretary at War, and recommended a compliance with your desire.

That you may soon be restored to your former state of health, is the sincere wish of

Sir, your very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Brig'r Gen'l GLOVER.*

On the 22nd of July 1782 he was, "on account of his ill health, placed on the half pay establishment" by Congress.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, }
July 30th, 1782. }

Sir,

The enclosed Resolution of Congress having been transmitted to me, I take this earliest opportunity to communicate it for your information.

Sincerely wishing you a restoration of health, attended with every happiness in your future walks of life,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Brigadier General GLOVER.†

Gen. Glover resided in Marblehead till his death, Jan. 30th 1797. His mansion is still standing in Glover Square, near State Street, and is now the residence of Benjamin Selman, Esq. He was a member of the State Convention in 1788, and his vote is recorded together with those of his colleagues Jonathan Glover, Isaac Mansfield, and Azor Orne, in favor of the Federal Constitution.

The following obituary notice may be found in the Salem Gazette, printed January 31st, 1797.

DIED—At Marblehead, of an hepatick disease, John Glover Esq. aged 62.‡ As a

(* Copied from the original.)

† (Copied from the original.) ‡ (64)

military character he stood high on the list of fame, and acted a very distinguished part in those judicious plans and arrangements which led on to the capture of Burgoyne and his army, and was honoured with the superintendence of them in their march through the country as the most qualified person. He was officer of the day when Major André made his exit; which, though the effect of necessity, deeply affected the General, and drew tears from every eye. In private life he was the warm and steady friend, free from every appearance of guile and dissimulation. He was the affectionate husband, the kind brother, and the best of fathers. In civil capacity he sustained some of the first offices within the gift of his fellow citizens, and ever conducted to their approbation. He was chosen a delegate to the State Convention for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the Federal Constitution, and has ever been one of its warmest supporters.

MARBLEHEAD, Jan. 30th, 1797.

The following is the inscription on his tomb in the old burying-ground in Marblehead :

Erected with filial respect
to
The memory of
The HON. JOHN GLOVER, ESQUIRE,
Brigadier General in the
late Continental Army,
Died
January 30th, 1797,
Aged 64.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORDERLY BOOKS.

The following passages, while they are of much interest in connection with the subject of this memoir, also indicate how much light these Orderly Books throw upon the history of the Revolution:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
June 29th, 1775. }

Parole, Washington. Countersign, Virginia. Officer of the day to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Gerry. Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Brooks. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, — Hardy.

GENERAL ORDERS. That the Regiments in this Camp parade to-morrow morning precisely at 5 o'clock on the common, where the Prisoners will be brought from the main guard & the sentence of the Gen'l Court martial will be put in execution against them. The Officers commanding Corps will turn out immediately when called upon for duty. The Adjutants will take care to bring the men upon the place of parade, for guard or other duty, precisely at the time prescribed by the Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
June 30th, 1775. }

Parole, Pennsylvania. Countersign, James-town. Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Prescott. Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Roberts. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Gibbs.

GENERAL ORDERS. That all profane cursing and swearing, all indecent language and behaviour will not be tolerated in Camp. The General expects that all the Officers from the highest to the lowest Rank will set a good Example to the Soldiers in this Respect. That three Subalterns be appointed daily to visit the Colleges at 9 o'clock in the morning, and see that they are swept clean and that the Officers improving Dwelling Houses take care that those Soldiers, who are quartered in the same, see that they are daily swept. That the field Officers commanding at Cambridge, Charlestown & Medford see that the Adjutants make out a list of all the Officers and rank and file belonging to their respective Regiments, and make a Return immediately to the Adjutant General. That all possible care be taken that no lewd women come into Camp, and all persons are ordered to give information of such persons, if any there are — that prop-

er measures be taken to bring them to condign punishment, and rid the Camp of such a nuisance.—That the Rules and Regulations for the American Army be read at the head of their respective Companies by the Captain or such other person as they shall appoint once a week till further Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
July 1st, 1775. }

Parole, Bowdoin. Countersign, Dexter. Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Glover. Officer of the main Guard to-morrow. Major Johonnot. Adjutant for the day, Fox.

GENERAL ORDERS. That the Adjutants of the respective Regiments doing duty at Cambridge, Charlestown and Medford, make a weekly Return to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters of the number of Officers & Rank & file fit for duty, number unfit, where stationed, what number daily on duty, whether in Camp, out on furlough, or absent without leave. That the Drummers in this encampment attend on Mr. John Bassett, Drum Major, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning & receive their orders from him, respecting their duty.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
July 2d, 1775. }

Parole, Pitt. Countersign, Bradbury. Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Brickett. Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Woods. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Hardy.

General Orders. That some suitable person in each Company and Regiment be directed to inspect said Company daily; that upon finding any complaint of indisposition among the men, the Surgeon of each Regiment will examine thereinto & if there be any symptoms of the small pox upon them, that they immediately be removed. That one Soldier be taken out of each Company in Putnam's, Prescott's, Bridge's, Frye's & Glover's Regiments for Camp Colour men, whose daily business shall be to sweep and keep clean the Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
July 3d, 1775. }

Parole, Lookout. Countersign, Sharp.
Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Prescott.
Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Poor. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Gibbs.

By his Excellency George Washington, Esq.
Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of
the United Colonies of North America.

General Orders. The Colonel or Commanding Officer of each Regiment is ordered forthwith to make two returns of the number of men in their respective regiments, distinguishing those who are sick, wounded, or absent on furlough, and also the quantity of ammunition each Regiment now has.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
July 3d, 1775. }

By his Excellency, Gen. Washington, dated 4 o'clock P. M.

It is ordered that Col. Glover's Regt. be ready this evening, with all their accoutrements, to march at a minute's warning to support Gen. Folsom of the New Hampshire Forces, in case his lines should be attacked. It is also ordered that Col. Prescott's Regiment equip themselves to march this evening & take possession of the woods leading to Lechmere's Point, and, in case of an attack there, Col. Glover's Regiment to march immediately to their support.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
*19th July, 1775. }

Parole, Derby. Countersign, Marblehead.
Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Glover.
Officer of the main guard to-morrow morning,
Major Brooks. Adjutant for the day, Hardy.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
20th July, 1775. }

Parole, Albany. Countersign, Ticonderoga.
Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Brickett.

* Glover's Regiment being employed on special service may be the cause of the absence in the Or- derly Book of General Orders from the 3d to the 19th of July.

(6)

Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Lee. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Tyler.

General Orders. Certain drums in and near Cambridge very improperly beat the Reveille this morning before day. Although the Troops are ordered to be under arms half an hour before daylight, it does not follow that the drums are to beat at that time. The Reveille is to beat when the Sentry can see clearly one thousand yards around him, and not before. All Aids de Camp and Majors of Brigade are to keep regularly entered in a book all the General Orders of the Army as well as those of the Brigade they belong to, as the General in Chief will not for the future admit as an excuse for the breach of orders the plea of not knowing them.

Samuel Osgood, Esq., and Joseph Ward, Esq., being appointed Aids de Camp to Major Gen. Ward, they are to be obeyed as such; as all orders coming from Aids de Camp are to be considered as the orders of their respective Generals, and, whether written or verbal, to be forthwith obeyed, it may be necessary once more to repeat to the Army that every Aid de Camp & Major of Brigade will be distinguished by a green riband.

Certain Corps having been dilatory in delivering last Saturday their weekly returns as positively directed by former orders, the General is determined for the future not to excuse any neglect in sending their returns every Saturday to the Adjutant General; as the Commanding officers of Regiments are to be answerable for the due observance of this Order, it is expected that they are exact in obliging their respective Adjutants to fulfil their duty.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
21st July, 1775. }

Parole, Malden. Countersign, Chelsea.
Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Johnnot.
Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Woods. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Gibbs.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
22d July, 1775. }

Parole, Nantasket. Countersign, Mississippi.
Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Bridge.

Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Poor. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Fox.

General Orders. Camp before Boston, July 22d, 1775.

Capt. Israel Putnam & Lieut Saml. Bebb being appointed Aids de Camp to Major General Putnam, they are to be obeyed as such.

Regularity & due subordination being so essentially necessary to the good order & government of an army, and as without it the whole must soon become a scene of disorder & confusion, the General finds it necessary, without waiting any longer for dispatches from the Genl. Continental Congress, immediately to form the Army into Three Grand Divisions, and to divide each of those Grand Divisions into two Brigades. He therefore orders the following Regiments, viz: Gen. Ward's, Gen. Thomas's, Col. Fellows', Col. Colton's, Col. Danielson's, Col. David Brewer's, to compose one Brigade and be under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas. That Gen. Spencer's, Col. Parsons', Col. Learned's, Col. Walker's, Col. J. Read's Independents compose another Brigade to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Spencer; that these two Brigades compose the Right Wing or Division of the Army, and be under the command of Major Gen. Ward, & remain at Roxbury and its Southern dependencies.

That Col. Stark's, Col. Poor's, Col. Read's New Hampshire, Col. Nixon's, Col. Mansfield's, Col. Doolittle's Massachusetts, be formed into another Brigade under the command of Brig. Gen. Sullivan, and Posted on Winter Hill; that Col. Varnum's, Col. Hitcheock's, Col. Church's Rhode Island, Col. Whitcomb's, Col. Gardner's, Col. Jona. Brewer's Massachusetts, be formed into another Brigade to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Greene, & posted upon Prospect Hill; these two Brigades to compose the Left Wing or Second Division of the Army under the Command of Major Gen. Lincoln.

That Gen. Heath's, Col. Patterson's, Col. Scamman's, Col. Gerrish's, Col. Phinny's, Col. Prescott's be formed into another Brigade & commanded by Brig. Gen. Heath. That Gen. Putnam's, Col. Glover's, Col. Frye's, Col. Bridge's, Col. Woodbridge's,

Col. Sargent's be formed into another Brigade under the command of the Senior Officer therein, and, until the Pleasure of the Continental Congress be known, these two Brigades to be under the Command of Major Gen. Putnam, as also a Corps de reserve for the defence of the several Posts North of Roxbury not already named.

The arrangement now ordered, is to be made as speedily as possible, and the Major Generals are to see it done accordingly. Some inconveniences may arise to certain individuals by this change, but as the good of the service requires it to be made, an alert and ready compliance is expected. All applications from henceforward by Officers or Soldiers for leave of absence, are to be made to the Major General commanding each Division, who is to judge of the propriety of the application, and grant furloughs where he sees cause, without applying to the Commander-in-Chief, provided it be not contrary to General Orders. Gen. Heath's Regt. is to take Post at No. 2, in lieu of Gen. Ward's. Col. Patterson is to remain at No. 3. Col. Scamman's to occupy No. 1 and the Redoubt between that and No. 2. Col. Prescott's Regt. to take Post at the Redoubt upon Sewall's Point. Col. Gerrish's Regt. to furnish the companies for Chclsea, Malden & Medford.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
23d July, 1775. }

Parole, Brunswick. Countersign. Princeton. Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Glover. Officer of the main guard to-morrow, Major Brooks. Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Hardy.

General Orders. As the Continental Army have unfortunately no uniforms, & consequently many inconveniences must arise from not being able always to distinguish the Commissioned Officers from the non-Commissioned, and the non-Commissioned from the Privates, it is desired that some badges of distinction may be immediately provided; for instance,—the Field Officers may have Red or Pink coloured Cockades in their hats, the Captains, Yellow or Buff,

and the Subalterns, Green. They are to furnish themselves accordingly. The Sergeants may be distinguished by Epaulette or stripe of Red cloth sewed upon the right shoulder. The Corporals by one of Green.

The people employed to make spears are desired by the General to make four dozen of them immediately, thirteen feet in length, and the wood part a good deal more substantial than those already made, particularly those in the New Hampshire lines (which) are ridiculously short and slight, and can answer no sort of purpose; no more therefore are to be made on the same model.

The commanding Officers of the different works and posts are once more enjoined to furnish themselves with a sufficient number of Gabions & Fasernes which are to stop up the entrance of their respective redoubts & lines, and to repair their works, which may either be damaged by the weather or the fire of the enemy. It is observed that several of the entrances and redoubts are still left open, without any sort of defence. The Commanding Officers of each redoubt are therefore ordered to cut a wide deep ditch at the entrances, and throw a bridge of strong plank across; this is to be done without delay.

John Davis of Capt. Foster's Company in Col. Gridley's Regt. of Artillery, tried for desertion and suspicion of intending to go to the enemy is acquitted by the General Court Martial.

Ensign Foster accused by Col. Scamman of abusive and insulting language to the said Col. Scamman while under arrest by a General Court Martial of which Col. John Nixon was President, the Court were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty and do therefore acquit him with honor. Lieut. Trofton to be forthwith released from his arrest. Michael Beny, Capt. Packer's Company and Col. Prescott's Regt. tried by the same General Court Martial for refusing his duty and enlisting in another Company, the Court condemn the prisoner and order him to receive 39 lashes. The General orders the sentence to be put in execution at the head of the Regt. the delinquent belongs to.

Col. Little's Regt. omitted in yesterday's orders, is in Gen. Green's Brigade & to be posted upon Prospect Hill.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, }
1st Jan, 1776. }

Parole, The Congress. Countersign, America.

General Orders. This day giving commencement to the new army, which in every point of view is entirely Continental, the General flatters himself that a laudable spirit of emulation will now take place, and pervade the whole of it; without such a spirit few officers ever arrived to any degree of reputation, nor did any army ever become formidable. His Excellency hopes that the importance of the great Cause we are engaged in will be deeply impressed upon every man's mind, and wishes it to be considered that an army without Order, Regularity & Discipline is no better than a Commissioned Mob. Let us therefore, when everything dear and valuable to Freemen is at stake, when our unnatural parent is threatening us with destruction from every quarter, endeavour by all the skill & discipline in our power to acquire that knowledge & conduct which is necessary in War.

Our men are brave and good men who, with pleasure it is observed, are addicted to fewer vices than are commonly found in armies. But it is subordination and discipline (the life and soul of an army) which next under Providence is to make us formidable to our enemies, honorable in ourselves, and respected in the world; and herein is to be shown the goodness of the officers. In vain is it for a General to issue orders if orders are not attended to; equally vain is it for a few officers to exert themselves if the same spirit does not animate the whole. It is therefore expected, that each Brigadier will be attentive to the discipline of his Brigade, to the exercise of, and the conduct observed in it, calling the Colonels and Field Officers of any Regt. to severe account for neglect or disobedience of orders. The same attention is to be paid by the Field Officers to the re-

spective Companies of their Regt's, by the Captains to their subalterns, and so on; and that the plea of ignorance, which is no excuse for the neglect of orders (but rather an aggravation,) may not be offered, it is ordered & directed, that not only every Regiment but every Company do keep an Orderly Book to which frequent recourse is to be had, it being expected that all standing Orders be rigidly obeyed until altered or countermanded. It is also expected that all orders, which are necessary to be communicated to the men be regularly read and carefully explained to them. As it is the fixed wish of the General to have the business of the Army conducted without punishment, to accomplish this he assures every officer & soldier that, as far as it is in his power, he will reward such as particularly distinguish themselves; at the same time he declares that he will punish every kind of neglect or misbehavior in an exemplary manner. As the great variety of occurrences & the multiplicity of business in which the General is necessarily engaged may withdraw his attention from many objects and things which might be improved to advantage, he takes this opportunity of declaring that he will thank any Officer of whatsoever rank for any useful hints or profitable information; but to avoid trivial matters, as his time is very much engrossed, he requires that it may be introduced through the channel of a General Officer, who is to weigh the importance before he communicates it. All Standing Orders heretofore issued for the government of the late army, of which every Regiment has or ought to have copies, are to be strictly complied with until changed or countermanded. Every Regiment now upon the new establishment is to give in, signed by the Colonel or Commanding Officer, an exact list of the Commissioned Officers, in order that they may receive Commissions; particular care to be taken that no person is included as an Officer but such as have been appointed by proper authority; any attempt of that kind in the new army will bring severe punishment upon the author. The General will upon any vacancies that may happen receive recommendations and give them

proper consideration; but the Congress alone are competent to the appointment.

An exact return of the strength of each Regt. is to be given in as soon as possible, distinguishing the number of Militia, and such of the old Regts. as are joined for a month only, from the established men of the Regt. This being the day of the commencement of the New Establishment the General pardons all the offences of the Old, and commands all prisoners (except prisoners of war) to be immediately released.

The following are extracts from General Glover's Orders while commanding at Fort Arnold :

FORT ARNOLD, June 28th, 1778.

Parole, Washington. Countersign, Lee.

Gen. Glover acquaints the garrison that it's of the utmost importance that the works be finished as soon as possible; he therefore requests of Officers and Soldiers that they exert themselves for that purpose. The Fatigue parties to begin work every morning at 5 o'clock, leave off at 10, begin again at 3 o'clock and work till sundown.

The Commanding Officer of Artillery to make return of the number of men under his command at this post, of the cannon and size fit for use & the Forts they are mounted in, with the quantity of fixed ammunition for each gun; also the number of cannon not fit for use, if any there be. The Commanding Officers of Regiments are desired to make return of the number of arms wanting in their respective Regiments. The Commanding Officer of the boats will make return of the number of boats and scows in his care and where they are, also a return of the number of men under his command. Detail for Guard to-morrow.

	S	S	C	P.
Col. Hathorn's		1	3	23
Col. Hopkins'	1	1	2	23
	1	2	5	46

FORT ARNOLD, June 29th, 1778.

Parole, Independence. Countersign Liberty.

In future no country people will be permitted to come into the garrison without a recommendation from Governor Clinton, the Committee, Selectmen, or some Militia Officer of the town from whence they come. The commanding Officers of Guards to pay a particular attention to this order, which is to be a standing one until it is revoked. The General returns his thanks to Capt. Storm and the Officers and Soldiers of his Company for their services, and assures them that they shall be dismissed immediately upon the Company's coming into garrison, which is to relieve them and is expected this day. Capt. Storm will see the arms, ammunition & all stores belonging to the public returned. The Commanding Officers of Corps of Artillery, Infantry, Artificers, & Boatmen are desired to make return immediately of the number of men under their several Commands, that the strength of the garrison may be known, with the number of arms they have now in possession & what are still wanting.

Adjutant for the day to-morrow, Hendrickson. Details for Guards & Fatigue as usual.

A number of smiths being wanted for the public service, any who are in the Levies for nine months & incline to go into that service shall receive two shillings York Currency, $\frac{1}{2}$ ration & 1 Gill of rum per day in addition to their present pay & ration, by applying to Capt. Dobbs, at Gen. Glover's Quarters.

FORT ARNOLD, 3rd July, 1778.

Parole, Salem. Countersign, Ipswich.

General Glover again requests the Out-works of the garrison may be finished without delay, to effect which he desires officers & men will exert themselves when on Fatigue.

Col. Hopkins will please to superintend the Fatigue parties, & is to be obeyed accordingly. He will take his Orders from Col. Kosciuszko.

Commissary Elderkin will serve but two days' Provisions at a time, while the hot weather continues. One day salt (if he has it) and one day fresh.

Details for Fatigue :

	C.	S.	S.	P.
Col. Harthorne,	2	6	12	127
Col. Hopkins,	4	5	10	107
Capt. Flowers,		2	2	96
Whipple,	1	2	3	85
Wheeler,		1	2	109
	7	16	29	524

FORT ARNOLD, 4th July, 1778.

Parole, America. Countersign, Freedom. The Colonels or Commanding Officers of the York Militia, whose times are near out, are desired to see the arms, ammunition, and pouches, with the tents, bowls, axes, camp-kettles, &c., belonging to the public, all returned (before the men leave camp,) when they will be dismissed with the General's thanks for their good services.

Selling spirituous liquors, cider, &c., to the soldiers in this garrison, is strictly forbidden. The Q'r Master has full power to carry this order into execution, by taking up all and every person, whose liquor will be forfeited and sold, and the money appropriated for the use of the sick. The Commanding Officers of Col. Greaton's, Nixon's and Putnam's Regiments will make return of what men they have of the Massachusetts Levies that have not been mustered, who must go to Fishkill for that purpose on Monday next. A Captain and 40 men, properly officered, who are used to boats, to parade at Head Quarters to-morrow morning 5 o'clock, with 2 days provisions. They will take orders from the Engineer, Col. Kosciuszko.

Details,	C.	S.	S.	P.
Col. Harthorne,	1	1	12	
Hopkins,		1	1	8
Whipple,		1		8
Wheeler,		2		12
	1	2	4	40

FORT ARNOLD, July 11th, 1778.

Parole, Maryland. Countersign, Virginia. The proceedings of the Court Martial, whereof Capt. Wheeler is President, having sentenced several persons to receive corporal punishment, without any allusion to Section or Article of War, which is contrary to the established rules of Courts Martial; the General, therefore, for the honor of the army of the United States, as well as for the honor of the Court, and to do justice to the parties concerned, orders the aforesaid Court Martial to sit for the trial of John Tuttle, an Artificer, Levi Hunt, Jonathan Morgan, and Peter Lesco, Soldiers in the Continental Army, and all other persons that may be brought before them. All evidences and persons concerned to attend; the Adjutant of the day to attend the Court, who will furnish the President with the rules and regulations of the Army, in which is the law to try and punish all offenders by full proof of the crime being first made to the satisfaction of the Court. They will then proceed to make up judgment and sentence upon the persons tried, according to said law and evidence, having reference to the section and article by which he or they are to be punished. The Court to sit when the members now absent return.

FORT ARNOLD, July 20, 1778.

Parole, Hartford. Countersign, Providence. Guards and Fatigue as usual.

Adjutant of the day to-morrow, _____.

The Continental troops of Colonel Greaton's Regiment, at Fort Constitution, to join their Regiment at White Plains immediately. Mr. Banks will deliver out to the new levies of Col. Greaton's Reg't 173 guns, to Col. Nixon's 268, and to Col. Putnam's 77, and take receipts from the Commanding Officers for them.

FORT ARNOLD, July 23d, 1778.

Parole, Albany. Countersign, Stillwater. Col. Patten's Regiment to join Col. Malcom's Regiment, and be commanded by

Lieut. Col. Burr; they will be called on for duty to-morrow. The Court Martial of which Capt. Wheeler was President, is dissolved. A General Court Martial to sit in the Barracks to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, for the trial of all prisoners that may be brought before them, Lieut. Col. Burr to preside. 3 Capt. and 6 Subs. from Lieut. Col. Burr's detachment, 1 Sub. from Col. Greaton's, 1 Sub. from Col. Nixon's, and 1 Sub. from Col. Putnam's, to attend as members.

Josiah Farrow is appointed to command the ship carpenters at this post, and is to be obeyed accordingly. Adjutant from Col. Malcom's Regiment to attend the Court Martial.

Details for Fatigue :

	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.
Lieut. Col. Burr,	"	2	2	1	35
Capt. Wheeler,	"			2	75
Capt. Whipple,	"	1	2	1	35
	3	4	4	145	

From Capt. Flowers, at work at Fort Constitution, 1 S., 2 S., 2 C., 145 P.

Guards as usual.

The following are from the General Orders issued by Gen'l Sullivan on Rhode Island :

HEAD QUARTERS, R. ISLAND, }
Aug. 10th, 1778. }

Parole, Boston. Countersign, Hancock.

The Quartermaster General is directed to send over all the spare tents and distribute them among the troops that are destitute of covering; also all the canteens.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments and Companies will see their men's arms put in the best order for immediate use, and that they are furnished with cartridges suitable to their muskets. Those men who cannot be furnished with tents, are to build huts and brush houses to screen themselves from the weather. The Commissary of Military Stores, Commissaries of Provisions, and Quartermaster General, will notify the commanders of lines, divisions and brigades, where their

stores are, that they may know where to apply for supplies. The troops to be furnished with one gill of rum per man each day till further orders. An Aid-de-Camp from each Major General, and a Brigade Major from each Brigadier General, to attend at Head Quarters daily, at 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening, for orders. The Commanders of Regiments and Corps, who have tents on the other side of the river, will immediately send a detachment from their command to bring them over.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments and Companies will take some effectual measure to prevent the men from destroying the abatis round the several forts and redoubts on the Island. A party of 200 men, properly officered, to be immediately detached from the 2d line and the reserve, and to be paraded in front of General Lovell's Brigade, Colonel Malmadee to take command of said party; he will immediately apply to Headquarters for orders. Stolen, or taken through mistake, yesterday, from Mr. Thomas Browning's, a Portmanteau, belonging to Major Jeremiah Hill, Commissary of Prisoners, containing 3 shirts, 3 pr. stockings, 2 stocks, 2 waistcoats, 1 pr. breeches, 1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. silver shoe buckles. Whoever has got said Portmanteau and clothing, and will return them to the owner, shall be generously rewarded, and no questions asked.

After Orders.* 10th Aug't, 1778.

The officers commanding at the advanced posts will be very attentive to see that no inhabitant of Rhode Island comes within the lines, as the General expects that the enemy have a number of spies amongst us already.

Major Gen. Hancock is to command the second line of the army, and Col. Wm. West the reserve. Col. Dyer's Reg't is to join Col. Noyes's, and cover the left flank.

Those Brigade Majors and Adjutants who have neglected to make their returns to Headquarters, will hand them in by to-morrow

(* General Orders were issued in the morning; those issued later in the day were called After Orders.)

morning, 8 o'clock, or take the consequence. Col. Topham's Regiment to discharge their muskets at Retreat beating this evening.

The Boston Independent Company, commanded by Col. Hichborn, are not to mount Guard or go on Fatigue till further orders. Col. Livingston will send them upon such parties as he shall think proper. The whole of the Volunteers who are not joined to any particular Corps, are to parade to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, on the Grand Parade, and wait for orders. The Officers of the Army are requested to send their Sergeants to give notice to such of them as they may have knowledge of. Wm. Bant and Martin Brimmer, Esq's, are appointed Aids-de-Camp to Major General Hancock, and Richard Carey, and Adam Babcock, Esq's, Volunteer Aids. They are to be obeyed and respected as such.

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
11th Aug., 1778. }

The whole army to hold themselves in readiness to march for Newport to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. One cannon discharged on the right of the front line will be a signal for the troops to parade; two, for them to wheel by platoons and form the columns; after which the discharge of one cannon will be the signal for the whole to march. The officers leading the several columns are again requested to preserve the proper distance between each column, for the purpose of displaying with regularity. Col. Crain will give directions respecting moving the Field Artillery. The tents to be struck and loaded with the baggage, and remain on the ground of their respective encampments until further orders. The heavy artillery to move on with the Reserve Park in the rear. The fascines and gabions will follow immediately after. The Quarter Master General to see that the axes and intrenching tools are forwarded immediately after the army have marched.

The pioneers to be drafted from each Brigade to level the fences and walls before the heads of the columns. The Quarter Master General will furnish proper tools for that purpose. Major Daniel Lyman is to act

as a Volunteer Aid to Gen. Sullivan, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly. The whole army to be under arms at 4 o'clock this afternoon, weather permitting. Those corps that have no destination will parade on the ground they at present occupy. Major Jacob Morris is to act as a Volunteer Aid to Major Gen. Green, and is to be respected accordingly. The army will immediately furnish themselves with three days provisions, a third part of which is to be dressed this day.

Major General for the day, Marquis de la Fayette. Brigadier, Sherburne. Field Officers, Col. Topham, Lt. Col. Sprout, Major Bradford. Brigade Major for the day, Handy.

HEAD QUARTERS, Aug. 13th, 1778.

Major Gen. for the day to-morrow, Marquis de la Fayette. Brig'r. for the day Varnum. Field Officers, Col. Miller, Lt. Col. Haskell, Major Huntington. Brigade Major for the day, Holden.

Lost yesterday, somewhere between Howland's Ferry & Col. Craft's Encampment, a silver watch with a pinchbeck chain; whoever has found said watch & will return it to Daniel Parks of the Volunteer Company from Boston, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Col. Noyes to command the flanking division on the left, Adjt. Thomas Noyes to act as Brigade Major to Col. Commit. Noyes; he is to be obeyed & respected accordingly.

It is with the most sensible pain the General sees the difficulties his brave Officers & Soldiers are exposed to by the violence of the storm, & sincerely wishes that anything in his power could contribute to their relief. He however flatters himself that they will bear with a soldierly patience a misfortune which in War must frequently happen, & hopes that in a few days they will be well rewarded for all their toil & hardships.

After a complete conquest over our enemies, to look back and reflect upon the toil & danger we surmounted to obtain victory, must afford us the greatest satisfaction & compel the world to admire the patience & firmness of the Conquerors, as well as applaud their bravery. The General entreats the Officers Commanding Brigades, Regts. and Companies to do ev-

erything in their power to make their men as comfortable as their situation will possibly admit, and that the security of the arms and ammunition be particularly attended to. The Commissary will deliver the troops $1\frac{1}{2}$ gill of rum per man to-day, and 1 gill per man each day afterwards, till further orders.

The Quarter Master General is requested to do everything in his power to procure tents or other coverings for those troops who have none.

HEAD QUARTERS, 14th August, 1778.

Major General for the day to-morrow, —— Green.

Brigadier for the day, —— Lovell.

Field Officers, Col. Carey, Lt. Col. Colman.

Brigade Major for the day, Niles.

The Commanding Officers of Brigades, Regiments, Corps and Companies will see that their men's arms are put in the best order for immediate use. They will also order their men to discharge such of their pieces as they shall find necessary some time this afternoon.

All the troops to be supplied with two days provisions, and to be in readiness to march precisely at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Quarter Master General, Commissary of Military Stores, and Commissary of Provisions will have everything in their department in the most perfect readiness.

The Regimental Surgeons are directed to make returns every other day of their sick to the Director-General of the Hospital, specifying their Regiment, Company and disorder; also of medicines, lint, bandages, &c. wanting, that they may be supplied.

The returns of invalids called for sometime since, is deficient from several corps.

Col. Sherburne and Col. Long are to act as Volunteer Aids to Major Gen. Sullivan; they are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The pickets to parade precisely at 12 o'clock, the army being under orders to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. The following order of march is to be observed, namely :

The Brigades of the first line to advance by the centre in columns of two platoons in front; Varnum's Brigade to march on the West Road; Glover's on the East Road; Cornell's and Green's in the centre between them, taking care to divide the ground between the roads as nearly as possible. The two Brigades of the second line to advance by their centre in columns of two platoons in front. This line will advance in two columns only, notwithstanding the plan of the order of march heretofore given out. The two columns of the second line will preserve the proper distance between them for displaying. The two Regiments of Reserve will advance from the centre of each in like columns, and preserve the proper distance for displaying.

Col. Crane will arrange the artillery of the right wing and send it on the West road, and that of the left on the East road.

General Whipple with the New Hampshire troops will flank the army on the right, General Tyler with the Connecticut troops will flank the army on the left. These two flanking divisions will march by platoons in the manner represented in the Plan of the Order of March, at the distance of fifty rods from the wing of the army when formed, and preserve that distance. Col. Dyer will move his regiment to the right and divide it equally, and with one half cover the right of the 1st line, and with the other the right of the 2nd line. Col. Noyes will divide his regiment in like manner to cover the left of the first and second Lines.

General Whipple will detach from his command one hundred men to flank the Reserve on the right. General Tyler will detach one hundred men from his command to flank the Reserve on the left. These parties will each be commanded by a Field Officer.

The Salem Volunteers will join that part of Col. Noyes's Regiment which covers the left of the first line. The signals for parading, wheeling and marching will be the same as in the Orders of the 11th inst. All signals of the drum will be taken from the brigade on the right of the 1st line, and will pass from it through the whole army. When

the Troop beats, it will be a signal for the columns to move up in order to display. When the drum beats to arms, the lines and reserve with the covering parties to the 1st and 2nd lines will display and form in Order of Battle. The flanking division on the right and left, will halt and wait for orders. Pioneers to be immediately drafted from each Corps, who are to be furnished by the Quarter Master with the proper tools for the removing obstructions in the roads and fields before the columns. The light corps will move on at least a mile in front of the army. Col. Crane will order two heavy pieces of artillery mounted on field carriages to move on in the east road, and two more in the west road. The Commanding Officers of Corps will see that the arrangements are properly fixed to day, that each one may know his place in the morning. Col. Langdon, with his Dragoons, and Col. Slack with his Light Horse, will attend at Head Quarters in the morning.

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
Aug. 15th, 1778. }

Major General for the day, to-morrow, Hancock. Brigadier for the day, Titcomb. Field Officers, Col. Jacobs, Lieut. Col. Woods, Major Wilson. Brigade Major for the day, Titcomb.

Col. Bigelow will take command of General Glover's Brigade. Adjutant Larnerd of Col. Shepard's Regiment, will do Brigade Major's duty till further orders.

Major Thomas Fosdick and Mr. John Tracy are appointed Aids-de-Camp to General Glover; they are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
August 16th, 1778. }

* * * The whole of Col. Noyes's Regiment to cover the left of the second line. The Boston Independent Company to join the Salem Volunteers, and cover the left of the front line. General Glover will give directions where they are to be encamped. * *

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
Aug. 17th, 1778. }

After Orders. * * * Major Morton is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hancock. Capt. Stephen Sewall and Rufus King Esq'srs, are appointed Aids-de-Camp to General Glover; they are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP BEFORE NEWPORT, }
Aug. 20th, 1778. }

Major General for the day, to-morrow, Green. Brigadier for the day, Lovell. Field Officers, Col. Hawes, Lieutenant Col. Pope, Major Fenno Brigade Major, Niles.

The General positively orders that no officers commanding Fatigue parties, shall suffer them to come off the Works until they are regularly relieved, or dismissed by the Major General of the day. The Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Varnum is President, to sit to-morrow, to try Col. Noyes for taking off the Fatigue party without orders and without having been relieved.

The Quarter Master General to apply to the Adjutant General for a proper number of hands to bury the offal of the cattle killed about camp; also the carcases of dead oxen and horses about the Island. Col. Evans will give orders for burying those on the North part of the Island.

The General entreats his brave officers and soldiers to use their utmost efforts in carrying on their approaches to the enemy's lines. Though a noble spirit of patriotism brought numbers of brave men on the ground whose particular interest loudly called for their presence at home, and though the General is convinced that the public interest will still prevail over every other consideration, yet he wishes to do everything in his power to forward the return of those brave men to their respective families and business; for which reason he exhorts every one to use their best endeavors to make the siege as short as possible.

While the Commander-in-Chief esteems it his duty to return his warmest acknowledgments to the truly spirited Citizens of

Salem, Marblehead &c., who so cheerfully turned out to take charge of the boats, and who have hitherto executed their trust to so universal satisfaction, he cannot help expressing his concern, that the term of time they agreed for, is so nearly expired; it gives him the most sensible pain to reflect that the unfavorable weather, the absence of the French Fleet and some other unforeseen and unfortunate events, have lengthened out the operations far beyond his expectations and lay him under a necessity of calling on those men [who ought to return home with the thanks of the army and country in general] to continue the sacrifice they are making of their private interest for a few days longer, to see the business they are so nobly engaged in completed, and this Island again restored to the Domination of the United States.

A return of the names of the Field Officers to be made to Head Quarters at Orderly time this evening.

Detail.	Lt. Col.	C. S.	S. C.	D.	P.
	1	2	6	6	100

HEAD QUARTERS, Aug. 24th, 1778.

Major General for the day to-morrow, Marquis de La Fayette. Brigadier, Glover.

* * * The company of Salem Volunteers will immediately march to Howland's Ferry and put themselves under the command of Col. Lee, to guard the boats, and to man them when occasion may require. Two hundred men properly officered and commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel to be taken from Whitney's and Wadsworth's Regiments, and march this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to Butts' Hill and put themselves under the command of Col. Evans to assist the men now on the ground in constructing the necessary works; those men should be principally such as are acquainted with boats, that they may be able to man them when called upon for that purpose. The Quarter Masters and Commissaries are to remove all their heavy stores not immediately wanted to the North end of the Island. All the heavy baggage should be sent off that the army may not be encum-

bered with it in time of action. The men from General Titcomb's Brigade which have joined Col. Lawrence's Corps are immediately to return to their respective Regiments.

As it gives much trouble to furnish the Light Horsemen and Dragoons with passes to cross the Ferry every time they are sent on business, they are to pass and repass without written passes. The Picket which lies in rear of the battery now erecting on the right, are to move down the road in front of the battery every evening at dark, and return again at daybreak.

The General cannot help lamenting the sudden and unexpected departure of the French Fleet, as he finds it has a tendency to discourage some who placed great dependence on the assistance of it. Though he cannot by any means suppose this army, or any part of it, the least endangered by this movement. The enemy now on the Island are far inferior in number to this army and are so sensible of their inferiority that nothing can tempt them to an action. This superiority we shall maintain so long as the spirit and ardor of the Americans continue to be the same as it was at the commencement of the enterprise, unless the enemy receives a strong re-enforcement. This is the only event which can oblige us to abandon any part of the Island we are now possessed of; and this event cannot take place in an instant; a considerable time will be required for a fleet to come into the harbour, come to anchor and land a body of troops sufficient to make the number of the enemy equal to ours.

The General assures his army that he has taken into consideration every event that can possibly happen to it, and has guarded in such a manner, that in case the most disagreeable event, viz: that of a retreat should take place, it could be done with the utmost safety. He is fully sensible of the value those brave officers, soldiers and citizens [he has the honor to command] are to America, and is determined that no rash steps shall make a sacrifice of them. At the same time he wishes them to place the proper confidence in him as their Commander-in Chief,

whose business it is to attend to their safety. He yet hopes the event will prove America able to procure with her own arms that which her allies refused to assist her in obtaining. * * *

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
Aug. 27th, 1778. }

* * * Captain Flagg, commander of the Salem Volunteers, with his company are to take charge of the boats at Howland's Ferry. * * *

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
Aug. 28, 1778. }

* * * * The Boston Independent Company, commanded by Col. Hichborn, having remained on the ground much longer than was expected they would be under a necessity of doing, and their private business demanding their return home, the General dismisses them with his thanks for their soldierly conduct and faithful services. * * *

HEAD QUARTERS, RHODE ISLAND, }
Aug. 30, 1778. }

Brigadier. Varnum.

Field Officers, Col. Sherburne, Lt. Col. Sprout, Major Ward. B. Major, Richmond.

Capt. Garwin Brown, of Col. Jackson's Regiment, is to act as Brigade Major to Col. Livingston, Commander of the Light Corps. A return of the army to be made to-morrow, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

With inexpressible satisfaction the Commander-in-Chief views the heroic fortitude and firmness of his army in the action of yesterday. He most sincerely thanks Maj. General Green, the Brigadier Generals and Commandants of the 1st Line, with the brave officers and soldiers under their command, and Brig. Gen. Lovell, of the 2d Line, with his brave officers and soldiers, for their intrepidity, which they showed in repeatedly repulsing the enemy, and finally driving them from the field of action. Col. H. B. Livingston and Col. Lawrence, with the officers and soldiers of their respective corps, are entitled to the General's warmest thanks. Col. Crane and the officers and men

of the corps of Artillery under his command, truly merit the applause and thanks of the General and all the officers of the army, for the great support afforded to the troops by the well served and directed fire of the Artillery. Those who were not concerned in action, the General has the satisfaction of saying that their ardour for action seemed to equal those brave men who attacked, and, in his opinion, nothing but want of opportunity prevented their giving the most ample proof of their valour and firmness. The General congratulates the army upon the victory obtained, and directs that the brave officers who nobly fell in action, be interred with all the honors of war. The Commissary to apply to Dr. Tillotson for directions where to send on mutton and other necessaries for the use of the wounded officers and soldiers. The General expects that those who have charge of them will not suffer them to want for any comforts of life which can be obtained for any price. A party of 100 men from the 1st Line, to collect and bury the dead men of our army which fell in action. A return of the killed, wounded and missing to be made to Head Quarters.

Gen'l Whipple is to cross the Ferry at Tiverton, and collect what Continental troops and militia are there unnecessarily, and return them immediately to their corps on this Island. He will likewise regulate the necessary guards on that shore. Col. Thos. Seers, Major Rogers, and Major Hiller, of Col. Wadsworth's Regiment, are to repair to Howland's Ferry, and assist Capt. Flagg in the department of the boats.

TIVERTON, August 31st, 1778.

General Orders. The General congratulates his army upon their retreat from an island, and in the face of an enemy, which, by comparing their numbers with his last return, were superior to him, and had besides the command of the water. Under these circumstances, to perform a retreat with so much regularity, without any confusion or disorder, and without the least loss

of stores or lives in the retreat, must reflect the highest honor on the brave troops he has the honor to command.

The troops which compose the Light Corps are to join their respective Regiments immediately. The Light Corps are dissolved.

The General returns his thanks to the officers and soldiers for their faithful services. Col. Trumbull, Col. Cary, Col. Sherburne, Major Russell and Major Sullivan, Volunteer Aids to the Commander-in-Chief, are dismissed with the General's thanks for their faithful and spirited conduct.

The whole of the Rhode Island Militia, as well Horse as Foot, are dismissed with the General's thanks for their services. All the sick and wounded of the army to be removed to Providence as soon as may be done without endangering them.

General Cornell's Brigade to be stationed on Tiverton Shore, Daggett's Regiment to be stationed, one-half at Slade's Ferry on the North side of the river, and the other half in the neighborhood of Fall River. Gen. Varnum's Brigade to take post at Bristol & Warren, divided as he shall think best for the defence of those posts.

Gen. Glover's Brigade and Jackson's Corps to take post at Providence. Col. Comm't. Green's Brigade to take post in the neighborhood of East Greenwich. Gen. Tyler's at Warwick, Gen. Lovell's and Titcomb's at Pawtuxit.

The troops on the Western Shore to be commanded by Major Gen. Green, those on the Eastern Shore by Major Gen. Marquis de La Fayette, the troops at Providence by B. General Glover.

All the articles taken from the batteries, forts and posts in this State to be replaced as soon as possible, and to be furnished with 100 rounds each. Col. Crane will order the field pieces to be distributed as he shall think proper. The Guard Ships to be furnished with 60 rounds per gun. The boats are to be removed to Dighton and placed under a proper Guard drawn from Daggett's Regt. Gen. Cornell will see this business performed. Capt. Clark with his men will assist in getting the boats to the place of destination, and then pro-

ceed on board the Guard Ship. The several troops will move for the posts assigned them to-morrow morning. The General cannot in justice to the merit of Gen. Cornell, Gen. Whipple, Col. Olney and the other officers, who directed the embarkation of the troops last evening, conclude the orders of this day without returning those gentlemen his most cordial thanks for the great care and attention they paid to the embarking the troops and passing the artillery and baggage from the island to the main.

All the soldiers who have more than 20 rounds will return them to the Quarter Master of their respective Regiments. The canon and troops to be taken off Gold Island immediately.

The General returns his thanks to Col. Crane, Govion and the Corps of Engineers for their indefatigable industry in erecting the batteries and carrying on the approach towards Newport.

PROVIDENCE, 3d Sept., 1778.

Brigade Orders.* The General with concern hears there was great disorder among the soldiers on the evening of the 2nd inst. He wishes to know the cause. He is much surprised that soldiers, who have hitherto done themselves so much honour by their brave and soldierlike good conduct, should mar the whole by their late mutinous behaviour. He cannot be brought to believe it proceeded from a vicious disposition, but from mistake; he hopes no disorder of this kind will ever happen in his Brigade again, as the offenders would wish to avoid punishment.

Grievances (if any there be) when represented in a proper manner will always be attended to, and redressed so far as in the power of the officers; but mutiny, disobedience of orders, and every other crime will be punished agreeably to the nature of the offence. The Roll to be called twice a day, the absentees to be punished by a Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature of their offence; the officers will attend. And to pre-

vent disorders for the future, the General requests that the officers will lay in camp, (as they must consider themselves answerable for the conduct of their men,) without which they cannot pay that attention which is necessary to good order and discipline. The Brigade is to be mustered to-morrow.

HEAD QUARTERS, PROVIDENCE, }
Sept. 5th, 1778. }

General Orders. * * * Majors King and Sewall, having served as Volunteer Aids to General Glover in the late expedition against Rhode Island, and having merited the approbation of General Glover, the Commander-in-Chief dismisses them with his thanks for their faithful services. The Fatigue party to be continued as usual till further orders. The B. Major of the day to furnish the Field Officers of the day, and the Commanders of Guards with the Parole and Countersign.

General Glover's Brigade and Col. Jackson's Detachment, will move from their present encampment to the North end of the town over the Mill Bridge as soon as possible. The Quarter Master General, will point out the ground for their encampment. As it evidently appears that the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Providence are exacting from the officers and soldiers the most exorbitant price for articles of various kinds, the General orders that Brigadier General Glover, Colonels Shepard and Jackson, and Lieutenant Colonel Sprout, be a committee to point out some method for employing persons from the army to go into the country to purchase articles at reasonable prices and deal them out to the officers and soldiers; also to prevent those extortioners selling any articles to the army; this committee to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon and make report as soon as may be. The articles purchased by the persons appointed shall be transported to the army at the public expense. The committee will point out the most convenient mode for its being done.

*(Of General Glover.)

PROVIDENCE, 7th Sept., 1778.

Brigade Orders.* Great complaints having been made by the inhabitants that the fountains of water are much injured by the soldiers washing their clothes, and the waggoners watering their horses at them, for the future no clothes will be allowed to be washed in, nor any horses suffered to drink at said fountains.

It is desired the officers will see this order strictly attended to and implicitly obeyed; further complaints, that the rails and fences are taken by the soldiers and burnt, by which the fields of the inhabitants are laid waste and their property destroyed, which is not only distressing to individuals, but injurious to the public. The Quarter Masters of Regiments will see the troops properly supplied with wood, when if any soldier is detected in burning rails or fences of any kind, he or they shall be immediately punished without favour or affection

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7th, 1778.

Brigade After Orders. John M'Culler, James M'Culler, Solomon Stow, of Captain Barnes' Company, Colonel Bigelow's Regiment, being confined in the Main Guard for exciting and endeavoring to raise a mutiny in said regiment, which by the 3d Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, is death.—Mutiny is a crime of the most dangerous nature and ought to be punished in a most exemplary manner; but the General having received a petition from the offenders, in which it appears they are fully sensible of their errors, for which they acknowledge it would be just to punish them, at the same time plead the disgrace it would bring on their families, and promising obedience to orders and that they never will for the future be guilty of any misdemeanor whatever—from these considerations, and from a wish to avoid punishing if any other means can be found to reclaim, as well as from the assurance received from Captain Barnes that they will not be guilty of the like conduct again,—the General is induced for this once to forgive them,

*(Of General Glover.)

and directs that they be released from their confinement, and that they make an acknowledgment to Captain Ball on the parade to-morrow morning at Guard mounting, at which time the 3d Article, 2nd Section, of the Articles of War will be read to them.

The Gen. begs leave to return his warmest thanks to Capt. Ball for his spirited and soldierlike conduct in suppressing the mutiny.

PROVIDENCE, 12th Sept., 1778.

Brigade Orders.

Adjutant of the day to-morrow. Smith. Orderly Sergeant for Head Quarters from Col. Wigglesworth.

All the men off duty to parade dressed clean and neat as possible with their arms in the best order, to attend public worship to-morrow. The General expects the officers will see this order executed.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 19th, 1778.

Brigade Orders.

* * * The Brigade to be paraded to-morrow morning, dressed clean to attend Public Worship.

The gentlemen who can sing are desired to take the singers' seat in the gallery.

**HEAD QUARTERS, PROVIDENCE, }
Sept. 21st, 1778. }**

The following resolutions of Congress were passed at Philadelphia the 9th inst: "That the retreat made by Gen. Sullivan with the troops under his command from Rhode Island was prudent, timely and well conducted, and the Congress highly approve of the same. That the thanks of Congress be given to Major General Sullivan and to the Officers and Troops under his Command, for their fortitude and bravery displayed in the action of the 29th Aug. in which they repulsed the British forces and maintained the field. That Congress have a high sense of the patriotic exertions made by the four Eastern states on the late

expedition against Rhode Island. That Mr. President be requested to inform the Marquis de La Fayette that Congress have a due sense of the sacrifice he made of his personal feelings, in undertaking a journey to Boston with a view of promoting the interest of these states at a time when an occasion was daily expected of his acquiring glory in the field, and that his gallantry in going on Rhode Island when the greatest part of the army had retreated, & his good conduct in bringing off the pickets and out sentinels, deserve their particular approbation. That Major Morris, Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Sullivan, who brought forward to Congress the accounts of the repulse of the British forces on Rhode Island on the 29th Aug., and who in the late expedition, as well as on several other occasions, behaved with great spirit and good conduct, is promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. by brevet." * * *

at the same time the Soldiers may rest assured that if any one is detected in the like offence, he will be brought to the severest punishment.

PROVIDENCE, 12th March, 1779.

Brigade Orders. Thomas Fosdick Esq., late Brigade Major, having at his own request obtained an honorable discharge from the army, the Brigadier takes this opportunity to return his thanks for his long and faithful services.

HEAD QUARTERS, 18th March, 1779.

After Orders. Brigadier General Varnum having this day notified the Commander-in-Chief that he has transmitted a final resignation of his Commission to Congress, and that he is under the disagreeable necessity of quitting the service of the United States :

The General esteems it his duty to return his sincere and most cordial thanks to Brigadier General Varnum for his brave, spirited and soldierlike conduct while acting under his immediate command in this department, and sincerely laments that an officer, who by his conduct has merited so much from the public, should be under the disagreeable necessity of leaving a service where his exertions as an officer would have been of essential advantage had he been able to continue in the army.

HEAD QUARTERS, 28th March, 1779.

Parole, France. Countersign, Spain. Field Officer to-morrow, Colonel Bigelow.

The General being called from this department notifies the army that the military command will devolve on General Glover, after this day until the arrival of Major General Gates.

As he purposes setting out on Monday next he cannot, in justice to the troops which he has had the honor to command, quit the department without returning his most unfeigned thanks to the officers in every department and to the soldiers for their spirited conduct

PROVIDENCE, 9th Oct., 1778.

Brigade Orders.

Daniel Tift, an inhabitant of this town near the encampment, complains that his woodland is much damaged by the Soldiers' felling trees, particularly those of the chestnut kind, which can only be for the sake of the nuts. The Commanding Officers of Regts. are called upon to put a stop to such base proceedings, and

and regular behaviour on all occasions; though he deeply regrets the necessity which calls him from them, he is happy to find he is to be succeeded by an able and experienced officer, who cannot fail to pay every attention to troops whose soldierly exertions must endear them to every Commander. * * *

5th April, 1779.

Brigade Orders. The General presents his compliments to the Commissioned and Staff Officers of his Brigade and requests the favor of their company to dine at Hacker's Hall to-morrow, with the Honorable Major General Gates.

Dinner at 2 o'clock.

10th April, 1779.

Brigade Orders. The troops to attend public worship to-morrow afternoon, drest as clean and neat as possible.

5th May, 1779.

Brigade Orders. Every officer and soldier off duty to attend public worship to-morrow at the Reverend Mr. Manning's meeting-house.

April 7th, 1779.

List of the Officers of the late Col. Wigglesworth's Regiment, now commanded by Major Porter :

Colonel, (vacant.)

Lt. Colonel, "

Major, John Porter.

Captains.

1. Noah Allen. 4, John K. Smith.
2. Dan'l Pilsbury. 5, Peter Page.
3. Nich's Blasdel. 6, Ebenezer Smith.

Captain Lieutenant, Chris'r Woodbridge

Lieutenants.

1. Thos. Smart, *Pay-* 5, Wm. Wiggles-
master. worth.
2. John Fowle, *Ad-* 6, Leonard Miller.
jutant. 7, Benjamin Dana.
3. Walter Deane. 8, Wm. Greenlief.
4. John Phelan.

Ensigns.

- 1, Ephraim Emery. 5, Wm. Baker.
- 2, Joseph Trenton. 6, Josiah Miller.
- 3, Jacob Brown. 7, Ed'wd Annable.
- 4, James Greene, *Q'r*
Master.

Surgeon, Ivory Hovey.

Mate, Silas Holbrook.

April 9th, 1779.

List of Officers of Col. Shepard's Regiment, (3d Mass :)

Colonel, Wm. Shepard.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Eben'r Sprout.

Major, Lebbeus Ball.

Captains.

- 1, Moses Knapp. 4, Tho. Fish.
- 2, Isaac Pope. 5, Simon Larned.*
- 3, Geo. Webb. 6, John Wright.†

Captain-Lieutenant, Wm. Moore.‡

Lieutenants.

- 1, Eben'r Field. 5, Sam'l Snow.
- 2, Lebbeus Drew. 6, Sam'l Chapin.
- 3, Eben Holbrook. 7, Edw'd Walker.
- 4, John Felt. 8, Simeon Spring.

Ensigns.

- 1, Eben'r Bemus. 6, Benj'n Ray.
- 2, Haskell Freeman. 7, Thomas Covell.
- 3, Jabez Bill. 8, Thomas Cole.
- 4, John Davis. 9, Levi Bradley.
- 5, John Yeomans.

Surgeon, Pelatiah Warren.

Mate, Eben'r Makepeace.

List of the Officers of Col. Bigelow's Regiment :

Captains.

- 1, Adam Martin. 4, Joshua Brown.
- 2, Joseph Hodgkins. 5, (vacant.)
- 3, Silvanus Smith. 6, Phineas Bowman.

(* Appointed March 20, 1778, in lieu of Capt. Keep, resigned.)

(† Appointed March 20th, 1779, vice Capt. Slayton, resigned.)

(‡ Vice Captain-Lieutenant Lyman, who has left the army as a supernumerary.)

Captain-Lieutenant, John Peirce.*Lieutenants.*

- 1, Moses Roberts. 5, Abner Dow.
 2, Gabriel Houdin. 6, Joseph Brown.
 3, (vacant.) 7, Joel Pratt.
 4, Wm. Crossman. 8, (vacant.)

Surgeon, Jas. E. Finley.*Ensigns.*

- 1, Josiah Washburn. 5, John Porter.
 2, John Kennedy. 6, Joshua Peirce.
 3, John Stowers. 7, Wm. Bancroft.
 4, Henry Marble. 8, Dan'l Symonds.

List of the Officers of Col. Vose's Reg't:

Colonel, Joseph Vose.*Lieutenant-Colonel*, Elijah Vose.*Major*, Thomas Cogswell.*Surgeon's Mate*, Josiah Fiske.*Captains.*

- 1, Moses Ashley. 5, Abra'm Hunt.
 2, Nath'l Cushing. 6, Jeremiah Miller,
 3, Orringh Stoddard. *Paymaster.*
 4, George Smith.

Captain-Lieutenant, Archelaus Lewis.*Lieutenants.*

- 1, John Mills. 8, Oliver Hunt.
 2, Belcher Hancock. 9, John Grace.
 3, Francis Greene. 10, Ralph H. Bowles,
 4, Alexander Orr. *Adjutant.*
 5, Jesse Hollister. 11, Nath'l Nason.
 6, Eben'r Williams. 12, Nath'l Stone.
 7, Thomas Cushing.

Ensigns.

- 1, Benj'n Wells, 3, James Webb.
 2, Azariah Egleston, 4, Elisha Gilbert.
Quartermaster. 5, Jonathan Rawson.

List of the Company of Volunteers from Salem, commanded by Capt. Samuel Flagg :*

* Copied from an old manuscript in the possession of James Ropes Esq. of Salem, a grandson of Benj. Ropes, the first named on the list. Benjamin Ropes held a commission as "Second Lieutenant in a company of Matrosses stationed at Salem, whereof John Symonds is Captain," signed by the major part of the Council and dated June 21st, 1777.

1, Benj'n Ropes.	40, Jona. Tucker.
2, George Smith.	41, Daniel Cheever.
3, Caleb Smith.	42, Benj'n Peters.
4, David Boyce.	43, Sam'l Tucker.
5, Wm. Gerald.	44, Ezekiel Wellman.
6, Simon Gardner.	45, Robert Peele.
7, John Chamberlain.	46, Ellis Mansfield.
8, Benj. Hathorne.	47, Nathan Peirce.
9, Wm. Lang.	48, Aaron Waitt.
10, Joseph Young.	49, Robert Cook.
11, Geo. Williams.	50, Sam'l Ropes.
12, Jona. Peele.	51, Wm. Osborne.
13, Jona. Gardner.	52, Asa Peirce.
14, Jacob Ashton.	53, John Barr.
15, Barth'w Putnam.	54, Josiah Austin.
16, Sam'l Ward.	55, John Page.
17, Geo. Dodge.	56, Benj'n Cloutman.
18, Benj. Goodhue.	57, Jerath'l Peirce.
19, Francis Cabot.	58, James Eaton.
20, Wm. Orne.	59, James Bott.
21, Ed'd Norris.	60, Benj'n Fry.
22, Benj'n Daland.	61, Isaac Needham.
23, Abijah Northey.	62, Thos. Needham.
24, Sam'l Grant.	63, Zach. Burchmore.
25, John Fisk.	64, Sam'l Webb.
26, Simon Forrester.	65, Eben Peirce.
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30, Jona. Haraden.	69, Eben. Porter.
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Robert Foster, 2d "	
Jona. Waldo.	
Nath'l Ropes, Jr.	
Francis Clarke.	
Jos. Lambert.	

* See Salem Gazette, July 22, 1859.

FAMILY OF JOHN GLOVER.

The following materials were obtained from the Records of Essex County and of Salem and Marblehead :

FIRST GENERATION.

John Glover married Mary Guppy of Salem, Jan. 2nd, 1660, died May 1695. Will proved May 13th, 1695.

SECOND GENERATION.

Children of John and Mary were :

JOHN, born 29th 6 mo. 1661, died Nov. 1736.

WILLIAM, born March 15th, 1663, died Dec. 1700.

MARY, born 1st 3 mo. 1666, married Daniel Grant.

SARAH, born 5 mo. 1668, married —— Skinner, died before 1737.

HANNAH, born 24th 4 mo. 1670, married Peter (?) Henderson, Apr. 2nd, 1687.

BENJAMIN, born 28th Mar. 1674.

JONATHAN,* born April 1677, married Ab-

* Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says, "perhaps Jonathan," probably because in Vol. 1st, Page 13, Salem Records of Births &c., there is a list of the children of John and Mary Glover, in which Jonathan is not mentioned. But by referring to Vol. 20, leaf 132, O. S., Essex Co. Probate Records, it will be seen that there can be no doubt on this point. Administration is there granted, Nov. 27th, 1736, upon the estate of John (the first son of John and Mary) to Joseph and David Glover (who were children of Jonathan,) and in the account returned by them the deceased is described as their uncle. Besides this there is given, on the same leaf, dated January 6th, 1736, a list of the distributees of the estate (brothers and sisters of the deceased) as follows:—

"The Representatives of Jonathan Glover.

Ebcnezer Glover.

Mary Grant.

Hannah Henderson.

The Representatives of Sarah Glover alias Skinner."

By this list it appears that John, William and Benjamin had died leaving no children.

igail Henderson (who was born Oct. 1676) March 31st, 1697, died March 1736.

EBENEZER, born Apr. 13th, 1685, married Rebecca Sterns, Sept., 1706.

THIRD GENERATION.

Children of Daniel and Mary (Glover) Grant were:

ROBERT, born Oct. 31st, 1693.

MATTHEW, born May 20th, 1695.

DANIEL, born March 10th, 1696-7.

JAMES, born Feb. 3d, 1698-9.

Children of Peter and Hannah (Glover) Henderson were:

HANNAH, born Mar. 3d, 1689-90.

MARY, born Apr. 12th, 1692.

PETER, born Feb. 4th, 1693-4.

JOHN, born Nov. 7th, 1695.

SARAH, born Mar. 27th 1698.

DANIEL, born Sept. 24th, 1700.

EUNICE, born June 5th, 1702.

LOIS, born Oct. 22, 17—

WILLIAM, born Jan. 18th, 17—

Children of Jonathan and Abigail (Henderson) Glover were:

ABIGAIL, born Nov. 23d, 1698, married Wm. Meservey, March 1st, 1722.

MARY, born January 18th, 1701, married Zack Burchmore, April 26th, 1723.

JONATHAN, born December 14th, 1702, married Tabitha Bacon* of Salem, February 23d, 1726-7, died in August 1737.

BENJAMIN, born September 7th, 1704, married Susannah Needham, April 6th, 1727, died in July, 1755.

JOSEPH, born June 27th, 1706, died Dec. 1747.

DAVID, born Jan. 9th, 1708, died 1746, leaving a son, David, who was born in 1734.

* (Tabitha was born in 1709, and died in Marblehead, March 7th, 1785. Her 2nd husband was Thos. Jillings of Newbury.)

Children of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Sterns) Glover were:

MARGARET, born Dec. 20th, 1707.

HANNAH, born Sept. 25th, 1708.

EBENEZER, born Feb. 5th, 1711-12, died Aug. 12th, 1712.

JOHN, born Sept. 25th, 1713, died Feb. 21st, 1714-15.

EBENEZER, born April 21st, 1715.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Children of Jonathan and Tabitha (Bacon) Glover were:

JONATHAN, born (June 13th,) 1731, married Abigail Burnham of Marblehead, Oct. 10th, 1748.

SAMUEL, born (June 13th,) 1731, married Mary Andrews of Marblehead, August 20th, 1751, died in 1762.

JOHN, born Nov. 5th, 1732, married Hannah Gale of Marblehead, Oct. 30th, 1754, died Jan. 30th, 1797. Hannah Gale was born in June 1733, and died Nov. 13th, 1778. John afterwards married Mrs. Frances Fosdick.

DANIEL, born Jan. 1734, married Hannah Jillings of Newbury, Dec. 1st, 1757.

Children of Benjamin and Susannah (Needham) Glover were:

John, (died in 1758.)

William, Peter.

Jonathan, (died in 1788.)

Ichabod, Abigail and Priscilla.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Children of John* and Hannah (Gale) Glover were:

JOHN, born March 23d, 1756, married Fanny Lee; had one child, Fanny.

HANNAH, born May 15th, 1757, died in infancy.

DANIEL, born April 8th, 1759, died in infancy.

HANNAH, born April 19th 1761, married Richard Cowell, had 7 children, Richard, John, Rebecca, William, Ovid, Hector and Hannah.

SAMUEL, born Dec. 19th, 1762, married Martha Boden, and for 2nd wife Betsy Skillings; had 3 children, Jonas, Eliza and Samuel.

JONAS, born April 1st, 1764, married Sally Peirce, had John, Hannah and Sally.

TABITHA, born Dec. 8th, 1765, married William Brooks of Exeter.

SUSANNAH, born March 28th 1767, married Capt. Nicholson Broughton, had Susan, Nicholson, John, Norman and Glover.

MARY, born Jan. 8th 1769, died April 14th, 1850; married Robert Hooper (who was born February 3, 1766,) December 11th, 1788; had 13 children: Robert, born Nov. 16th 1790; John, born July 4th 1792, died Sept. 14th 1793; John, born Feb. 4th 1794, died April 8th 1851; William, born Dec. 1st 1795, died March 9th 1828; Mary, born June 11th 1797; Nathaniel, born Jan. 5th 1799, died July 3d 1801; Susan, born Oct. 19th 1800; Henry, born July 3d 1802; Nathaniel, born Aug. 25th 1804, died Nov. 21st 1805; Nathaniel, born Sept. 30th 1806, died Sept. 3d, 1859; Samuel, born May 14th 1808, died Oct. 18th 1843; Hannah, born June 26, 1810; Benjamin Franklin, born April 6th 1814, died March 6th 1842.

SARAH, born Feb. 10th 1771, married Samuel Lewis, had one child Elizabeth. Sarah afterwards married Walter Phillips, of Lynn.

JONATHAN, born May 9th 1773, died unmarried.

* (The subject of this memoir.)

Since the foregoing memoir was in print, the writer received from Mr. Josiah Crocker, of Salem, an original letter from General Glover to John Hancock. Its valuable and interesting contents render it very important to the completeness of the memoir, and it is therefore appended.

CAMP PEEKS KILL, 25th Nov., 1779.

Sir:—Doubtless ere this reaches you, your Honor has rec'd the disagreeable intelligence of the defeat of the Southern Expedition: I shall therefore omit giving a detail thereof, & shall only observe, that the fate of war is now and ever has been very uncertain; & that misfortunes, however oppressive, should not affect a people determined to be free, so as to make them in the least relax in their measures; but on the contrary, it ought to make them redouble their exertions, & depend on the blessing of Providence, for the wished for success.

I think it my duty to inform your Honor, that by recent accounts rec'd from New York, we learn that 28000 tons of shipping is taken up by Government, and that a very large embarkation was soon to take place; and that common fame says a negotiation was on foot, and that an accommodation may be soon expected. Whether this is given out by the mercenary tools of Britain, or by the disappointed miscreants cooped up in New York, or both together, (to lull us asleep,) is a question, a little time will discover. Be that as it may, be assured, sir, it has not that effect on the army; things go on here with as much vigor as ever. The spirit of re-enlisting prevails much. It's my opinion, had I money to pay the bounty as resolved by Court, I could retain the greater part of the 9 months men, as well as those that were engaged for 3 years, "to serve *during the war*." About 70 have already re-enlisted in my Brigade; my money is all exhausted; I can do no more. It's idle to suppose men who, as they say, have been so often neglected, will engage, upon resolves of Court. We may as soon expect lines to be stormed & forts taken by plans of attack drawn upon paper, without men, arms or ammunition sufficient to execute those plans, as old soldiers to re-enlist without money. It's the *sinevus of war*.

The whole of the army has gone into winter cantonments excepting Gen. Nixon's & my Brigades, who are now in the field (800 of my men without shoe or stocking) enjoying the sweets of a winter campaign, while the worthy & virtuous citizens of America are enduring the hardships, toils & fatigues incident to parlours, with good fires, & sleeping on beds of down. Who, that loves his ease, and wishes to enjoy a good constitution, & at the same time make his fortune, would not be a soldier!

Gen. Washington's Head Quarters are at Middlebrook. Gen. Heath has the fever and ague; his state of health is such as I fear will oblige him to leave camp in a few days. The 4 Massachusetts Brigades are left to guard the Highlands; Patter-

son's, & late Larned's, at West Point; Gen. Nixon's (who is gone home unwell) & Glover's Brigades in the gorge of the mountains on the east side of the river, and Verplank's Point. Gen. Poor's Brigade at Danbury; the rest of the army all gone into the Jerseys. Suffer me now Sir, to lay before the Honorable Assembly, the wretched situation of the General Officers of the American army, & in particular those of them belonging to the Massachusetts. Other States have done something for theirs. Congress has lately given to Colonels of Regiments 500 dollars per month (not too much) for subsistence money, & to all other officers in proportion; to General Officers nothing; besides this their pay has been raised 50 per cent. & some 200, while General Officers remain as in 1775.

Such distinction and neglect is very discouraging, and I fear will be injurious to the service. It has given great disgust to all the General Officers, His Excellency excepted, who is not personally affected by it, tho' at the same time, I have no doubt feels for others that are, and wishes that justice may be done them. His influence over the army is great; the General Officers are much attached to his person, as well as happy under his command. That, with a desire of giving the finishing blow to the glorious work they have begun, are the only prevailing motives that can possibly induce them to continue in the service of a country which has not paid them for services already done, and does not hold out any emoluments or rewards for the future.

I wish my fortune would enable me to serve my country without pay, I would readily and cheerfully do it; it is well known it will not, yet I continue, tho' it's at the expense of my little fortune, earned by industry and hard labor in my youth; and what is still worse, to the certain ruin of my young family.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
your Honor's most obed't hum. Ser't,
JOHN GLOVER.
Hon. JNO. HANCOCK, Esq.

It will be seen by the above letter, that Gen. Glover was not at Ridgefield through the whole winter of 1779, (see page 37,) but was part of the time in active service at the Highlands, N.Y. Mr. Uriel Crocker of Boston has a fusee, taken by Gen. Glover from an English officer at the battle of Saratoga, and a sword worn by him when he was Lieutenant of a company in Marblehead. (See page 3.) These were given to Mr. Crocker's father, Uriel Crocker of Marblehead, by the General.

ERRATA.

Page 4, 2d line from bottom, for "1839" read 1830.

Page 7, 2d line from top, for "Nicholas" read Nicholson.

Page 15, 18th line from bottom, for "Sept. 28" read Sept. 18.

Page 16, 20th line from top, for "Oct. 7" read Oct. 6.

Page 47, 16th line from bottom, for "Crain" read Crane.

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This Index does not include the names contained in the lists, pages 6, 11, 56, 57 and 58, or in the genealogical table at the end.

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